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The War Program

PERSIAN GULF COMMAND

IN 1942 the German Army was driving deep into the Caucasus, with advance patrols stabbing into the rich Grozny oil fields. The military situation in Russia was a little more than critical. They needed American war materials and they needed them in a hurry, in large quantities, and in a steady stream.

Although some preparations were under way before Pearl Harbor to utilize the long but relatively safe route through the Persian Corridor, it was not until the fall of 1942 that decisive action was taken and even then it was taken at the expense of other high priority operations. The Combined Chiefs of Staff directed the U. S. War Department to take over from the British the expansion and operation of the Persian Gulf ports; to operate the Trans-Iranian Railway from those ports to Teheran, inclusive; to expand and operate the plants assembling trucks and planes in Iran for the Russians; and to supplement Aid-to-Russia motor transport operations in the area.

Maj. Gen. (then Brig. Gen.) Donald H. Connolly was designated commander, and in late September 1942 in Washington he began to assemble the nucleus of his staff to direct the expanded operations. Among the early members of the staff were Brig. Gen. Roy C. L. Graham (then Col.), Director of Supply; Brig. Gen. Stanley L. Scott (then Col.), Chief of Staff; Col. Arthur C. Purvis, Director of Administration, and Col. William O. Heacock (then Lt. Col.), Inspector General.

Even with the handicap of the extensive preparations and shipping demands simultaneously required for the North African Invasion and operations, the planning was prosecuted so vigorously that the first large shipment of American troops landed in Iran on 11 December 1942. They debarked at the port of Khorramshahr (Mohammerah), located on the Shatt-e-Arab River which flows into the head of the Persian Gulf about sixty miles below the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers.

The job awaiting the Americans was largely pioneering. Port facilities were mostly lacking. The few accommodations that existed were poor, and there were many ships awaiting berthing space. The inland clearance facilities were also inadequate. The single track Iranian State Railway connected Bandar Shahpur at the head of the Persian Gulf with Bandar Shah on the Caspian Sea; Teheran to Mianeh, some three hundred miles Northwest; and Ahwaz with the ports of Khorramshahr and Cheybasli. The rail line was well constructed, but equipment and rolling stock were inadequate. There was no all weather motor road from the ports, only a barely visible desert trail.

In addition to the lack of transportation facilities, Iran offered climate and terrain second to none in the world in disagreeable characteristics. From the ports, the route to the USSR crosses some two hundred miles of desert and salt flats, subject to flood during the winter rains

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Merry Christmas

and

A New Year Of God's Blessings

Conscious of the peril of our Personnel fighting on the ground, on and under the seas and in the air, in calm and storm, in cold and snow, in heat and jungle, of that awaiting those being trained at home, and the fears of their loved ones, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL prays for them a Yuletide of cheer and shining hope; And for our Country, Victory, with its arms wide open in the coming year to receive and express materially its gratitude for what its Sons and Daughters have done that it might be saved.

"Behold, I give unto you power to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy; and nothing by any means shall hurt you."

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is pleased to transmit the following greetings to the Services:

Admiral Ernest J. King, USN, Commander in Chief, United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations—On behalf of the officer and enlisted personnel of the United States Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, I am pleased to extend to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL—and all its readers—our best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Lieutenant General Ben Lear, USA, Commanding General, Army Ground Forces—"This is our fourth Christmas at war, and I should like now to reassert my pride in our war Army and my gratitude for its splendid accomplishments."

"On our first war Christmas, while both our enemies roamed almost unchecked across the lands and seas they had marked for plunder, virtually none of our ground combat forces had yet left the United States. Today the story

(Please turn to Back Page)

New Strategic Air Force

Appointment of Maj. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, USA, as commander of the Strategic Air Force, Pacific Ocean Areas, a command which will absorb the organization headed by Maj. Gen. Willis H. Hale, Commander of Aircraft Forward Area, and will include the shore-based aircraft of Pacific Ocean areas normally employed in offensive operations, points strongly toward large-scale strategic operations against Japan comparable to the sustained strategic bombardment which preceded the invasion of western Europe and still continues.

General Harmon also retains his other new post as deputy commander of the 20th Air Force.

General Hale's new assignment has not as yet been announced.

Maj. Gen. Robert W. Douglass, jr., commanding general of the 7th Air Force, now on Saipan, will act as deputy commander of the new Strategic Air Force until a permanent deputy is assigned.

Brig. Gen. Truman H. Landon, commanding general of the 7th Air Force Bomber Command, will return to Washington to take a special assignment.

Col. Lawrence J. Carr, chief of staff to General Hale, will succeed General Landon as commander of the group.

Brig. Gen. Haywood S. Hansell's XXI Bomber Command, the unit of the 20th Air Force based on Saipan, would continue as a separate unit as heretofore even though in this area. However, with General Harmon retaining his post as deputy commander of that air force the success of the recent mission conducted by B-29s in company with a considerable number of lighter bombers would point to many more combined operations of this type.

Questioned this week as to the possibility of a new Strategic Air Force (Please turn to Back Page)

Board for Army-Navy Research

Establishment of a Research Board for National Security as a permanent agency to continue after the war has been asked of the National Academy of Sciences by Secretaries Stimson and Forrestal.

Dr. Frank Baldwin Jewett, President of the National Academy of Sciences, is now at work on the project, and told the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL this week that he expects to have the membership of the new board completed by the end of the year.

Decision to set up the board arises from the work of the Wilson Committee, which was established early this year on the initiative of the Navy Department which invited the War Department to participate. Rear Adm. J. A. Furer, USN, Coordinator of Naval Research, and Maj. Gen. W. F. Tompkins, USA, Director of the Special Planning Division, have been working on the project.

In requesting the establishment of the new Board the two Secretaries pointed out that this war emphasizes three facts of supreme importance to national security:

"(1) Powerful new tactics of defense and offense are developed around new weapons created by scientific and engineering research.

"(2) The competitive time element in developing those weapons and tactics may be decisive.

"(3) War is increasingly total war, in which the Armed Services must be supplemented by active participation of every element of the civilian population."

The new board is designed to provide for continued civilian participation in the longer term scientific problems of national security when the Office of Scientific Research and Development proceeds to liquidate its activities as a temporary wartime agency.

Principles stipulated by the Secretaries of War and Navy in their request to Dr.

(Please turn to Back Page)

Seek Permanent Joint

Chiefs of Staff Set-up

Two bills designed to make the present Joint Chiefs of Staff organization permanent were introduced in the House this week by the Chairmen of the Military and Naval Affairs Committee. The bills, H. R. 5603 and H. R. 5604, are not departmental measures but are understood to have the approval of the Army and Navy.

Both bills are before the House Military Affairs Committee, which will consider them early in the coming Congress, Chairman May said.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff, under the direction of the President, would be empowered by the bills to "formulate, and collaborate in the execution of, policies and plans concerning military and naval operations, and make studies and recommendations as to the strength, organization and equipment of the several components of the armed forces of the United States, the extent of feasible integration of supply, transportation, research and other military activities of such services, and perform such other functions as the President may direct."

The bills also provide a secretariat for the Joint Chiefs of Staff which itself would comprise four members—the Chief of Staff or the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, and one additional representative each from the War Department and the Navy Department.

The measures are largely an outgrowth of the hearings held on the question of unification of the War and Navy Departments by the House Select Post-War Military Policy Committee. During those hearings many witnesses and members of the committee declared that the Joint Chiefs of Staff organization, which is created under Presidential war powers, should be preserved.

That the Joint Chiefs of Staff, under the terms of the bills, would have actual executive, as well as advisory powers, is embodied in the proposal that "under the direction of the President" it shall "collaborate in the execution of policies and plans."

An important function would be the studies and recommendations as to the extent of "feasible integration of supply, transportation, research and other military activities."

Text of the identical bills follows:

Be it enacted, etc., that the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Joint Secretariat are hereby permanently established. Such Joint Chiefs of Staff shall consist of the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, and one additional representative each from the War Department and from the Navy Department, such representatives to be designated by the President.

Sec. 2. The Joint Chiefs of Staff under the direction of the President shall formulate, and collaborate in the execution of, policies and plans concerning military and naval operations, and make studies and recommendations as to the strength, organization, and equipment of the several components of the armed forces of the United States, the extent of feasible integration of supply, transportation, research, and other military activities of such services, and perform such other functions as the President may direct.

Britain's Sacrifices

The nation-wide press has lauded editorially the magnificent record of the sacrifice and struggle of a nation disclosed in the recently published British White Paper which presents in statistical form a record of Britain's war effort. The document points out that Britain considers it a sacrifice worth while and the cost well spent. Following are excerpts from editorials appearing in leading dailies:

New Orleans *Times Picayune*—"The London government's summary of British war losses constitutes proof absolute of the destructiveness and utter folly of modern warfare. In the five-year period, the riches stored up in the United Kingdom by past generations have been 'dissipated.'"

Washington *Daily News*—"Historians of the next century will try to figure out how little England—before Russia and the United States went in—was able to stand off the mighty Germany that had conquered Europe. They can find some of the answers in a remarkable report just made to Parliament, titled 'Statistics Relating to the War Effort of the United Kingdom.' Not, of course, that statistics can tell the whole story."

San Francisco *Chronicle*—"The statement of sacrifices in manpower, tangible things and surplus

wealth expressed in securities made in the British White Paper does not touch on one essential asset of national wealth which in Great Britain seems unimpaired. This is the character of a people to endure ordeal, stick to the job, and maintain a reasonably even social keel."

Harrisburg *Patriot*—"In the light of England's superb response to her duty and her destiny, it is an honor for the United States to have such an ally. Once again England has proved that 'it has what it takes.'"

Boston *Post*—"But while giving Britain full credit for the wonderful fight she has made, we see no reason for belittling the efforts of our own boys in the armed services, as some of our own newspapers apparently have done in making a direct comparison of British losses with ours."

Chicago *Daily News*—"One conclusion from the casualty lists is certainly allowable—it is a different kind of war for everybody engaged in it."

Baltimore *Sun*—"A better appreciation of Britain's losses may be obtained by a comparison with our own. Up to November 7 the casualties among our armed forces in all the theaters of the war totaled 528,795. Britain's losses, not including civilians, therefore, have been 68,119 more than our own."

New York *Times*—"Sometimes, though, a statisti-

cal summary will so illumine a situation, the figures will bring up so clearly a mental picture of the human beings the figures represent that their very mathematical simplicity gives them added impact. Such are these."

Richmond *Times Dispatch*—"Well may the British White Paper say that most of 'the treasure of our grandfathers' has gone. And well may we in this country note the added remark that 'it has been well and gladly sacrificed.'"

Albuquerque *Journal*—"One cannot read the record without being impressed by the courage of the British people."

Albany *Knickerbocker News*—"There must indeed be an indestructible vitality in a people who can take so much, without breaking, who can keep on fighting regardless of what it cost."

Pittsburgh *Post Gazette*—"It does not detract from the achievement of the other United Nations to say that this constitutes a magnificent record which helps explain how Britain stood so firm when Britain stood alone."

Birmingham *News*—"These figures on British war contributions are not only of interest as showing what our Allies are doing, but should be borne in mind especially by those who may be inclined to feel that their own sacrifices are too large."

Future of Reserves in Navy

The Du Bose Board, appointed last week by Secretary Forrestal, started immediately to work this week to carry out its directive "to make a comprehensive study of the employment, assignment and relationship of Reserve and temporary officers with officers of the Regular Navy."

Rear Adm. William G. DuBose, USN, chairman of the Board, assigned various phases of the problem to subcommittees which are to conduct detailed studies and report the facts to the full committee which will draft the final recommendations for submission to Secretary Forrestal.

It is the intent of the Secretary that every Reserve and temporary officer shall feel free to bring his personal views and "gripes" to the attention of the Board and that full and sympathetic consideration will be given to their problems without danger of their statements reacting against them.

One of the problems which the Board will consider for the future Navy is that of bringing into the corps of officers periodic increments from sources other than the Naval Academy. For many years the Navy has derived its officer material exclusively from the U. S. Naval Academy. The only exception was a group of former reservists and enlisted men who had served as officers during World War I and who were retained thereafter. However, most of this group stagnated in grade by reason of being passed over by selection boards. To avoid this situation in the future it is the plan to give a broader education to those officers selected for retention and to provide some kind of safeguards for them so that they may have a future in the Regular Navy.

Rather than establish another Naval Academy, as has been frequently suggested, it is proposed that more use be made of the fine material graduated each year from the nation's civilian colleges and universities. For this purpose the Naval ROTC program will be expanded.

Some envision the officers corps of the future Navy as approaching that of the Army—that is, composed of virtually equal parts of Academy and non-Academy graduates.

The Senate this week passed S.2195, legislation that would double the size of the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps, and, according to an opinion expressed in the Senate by Chairman Walsh of the Naval Committee, may forestall the necessity of establishing a second naval academy. The bill raises the size of the permanent corps from 7,200 members to 14,000, and approves a temporary increase to 24,000, to be effective until one year after the close of the present wars. To meet the continuing needs of the larger post-war Navy, officers will be drawn from the expanded NROTC, Annapolis, and the commissioning of qualified enlisted personnel. Only a limited number of NROTC

graduates will be commissioned in the line and staff.

The number of students in the V-12 College Training Program will be reduced gradually from the present 50,000 until the program will stop through the non-accretion of students, no new students now being accepted.

The 27 colleges and universities now having NROTC units will be increased to 50. Only institutions large enough to support a peacetime unit, and with no Army ROTC commitment, and others that have previously carried on the program with enthusiasm, will be in the number selected.

Francs for Dollars

Members of the House Military Affairs Committee now touring the European war fronts have declared that American servicemen should be given a greater amount of foreign currency for their dollars.

Complaints have been made by service personnel that the number of francs into which their pay is converted is not equal to the actual rate of exchange and, accordingly, their pay does not go very far in local markets.

One of the visiting Congressmen, Representative Thomas, N. J., said this week that service personnel need "a better break in international exchange."

This statement was concurred in this week by Chairman May of the Military Committee, who has remained in Washington to manage bills reported by the committee through the House.

"Service personnel are entitled to every dollar they earn," Mr. May told the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. "They should not be given the equivalent of a cut in pay through unnatural exchange rates."

When the committee returns, Mr. May said, he will call it together to receive a comprehensive report on its observations and to assemble its recommendations in concrete form.

However, Senator Thomas, Utah, ranking Democrat on the Senate Military Affairs Committee who will be chairman of that committee in January if he chooses to relinquish his present leadership of the Education and Labor Committee for that purpose, told the JOURNAL that it was essential that foreign currencies be bolstered, and that if putting more dollars into the hands of the French would assist, the cost would be worth it. "I saw the deflation of the franc after the last war," he said, "and was in part of the German inflation. We must prevent a repetition if at all possible."

New Specialty Marks

New specialty marks for the ratings of Mailman and Aviation Boatswain's Mate have been approved by the Secretary of the Navy. They will soon be ready for distribution.

Tactics in Philippines

Landing of the 77th Division on the west side of Leyte, several miles south of Ormoc, vividly illustrates the tactics being employed in the Philippines to divide and separate elements of the enemy.

In this case the town of Ormoc, the enemy's principal supply base, was captured and elements of their force hemmed in on three sides.

Demonstrating the fact that they are maintaining the initiative, our forces are exerting constant pressure on both the north and south ends of the Ormoc corridor. Due to this pressure the landing by the 77th was accomplished without loss and artillery control of the bay area was gained.

The strategy employed on this, the first island to feel the force of our attack, would seem to be that which will be employed as the Philippine offensive progresses.

Of utmost importance in any operation of this type and scope is the continuing strike against enemy supply lines and the resulting difficulty of the enemy in landing necessary reinforcements and supplies.

Due to weather obstacles the enemy has not felt the full force of our air power which can be expected to further speed the landing, encircling and total control of island after island which is the key objective of the tactical plan.

At this time it is apparent that the Tokyo high command regard the offensive as a showdown battle. Regardless of heavy losses the enemy throws in heavy convoys in a desperate effort to reinforce the island-based troops in time to save islands in the path of our invading forces.

Undoubtedly Superfortress raids of the Saipan-based XXI Bomber Command of the 20th Air Force have caused a diversion which has made it absolutely necessary for the enemy to keep in reserve planes for the defense of the Japanese homeland. It is known that the need for planes in the Philippines has caused a severe drain upon the air power of the enemy in China. The strong air attack against our convoy on its return trip around the southern tip of Leyte after successfully landing of troops in the Ormoc Bay area demonstrates that the enemy air power is now and may be for a considerable time a force to be reckoned with.

The strategy so far displayed in infiltrating the Japanese lines and maintaining a constant pressure which allows the enemy no respite reveals that the strategic situation is in our hands. This is borne out by the reputation of the enemy for infiltrating our own lines himself, a situation which has often caused us extreme difficulty in former operations. The significance of his inability to carry out his usual tactics on Leyte is marked.

Higher Pay For Medics

While General Dwight D. Eisenhower and members of Congress urged that the Infantry Badges be awarded members of the Medical Corps assigned with combat troops, a bill was introduced in the House this week which would provide for a Medical Corps valor badge and an accompanying additional compensation of \$10 per month.

When the question was raised at Secretary of War Stimson's press conference this week as to what steps were being taken to obtain additional pay and insignia for Medical Department personnel, the Secretary answered:

"The question of additional recognition for Medical personnel who serve with combat units is being studied now by the War Department with reference to their non-combat status as protected personnel under the Geneva Convention, and in view of the fact that tables of organization of the Medical units have a considerably larger number of technical ratings which give Medical units a higher pay average than that received by the average Infantryman."

Urging that Medical Department personnel be given increased pay for combat service, Representative Rogers, Mass., told the House 12 Dec. that she was glad to note that General Eisenhower had recommended the increase.

"I took the matter up with the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs when I came back from Europe and also with the War Department. The War Department has not recommended it as yet. General Eisenhower's recommendation should be agreed to."

In a recent editorial, the *Infantry Journal* declared that "many Infantrymen believe, too, that one, if not two or more, deserving groups have been left out" of the combat badge wearers. "Specifically, we refer to Medical Corps aid men assigned to combat ground force units, and to those men of the Signal Corps who work in close and dangerous conjunction with combat units. A third group—the men of the Chemical Warfare Service who support the Infantry with the fire of the 4.2-inch mortars—should be eligible, too."

Reports to Gen. Sultan

Maj. Gen. Frank Merrill, USA, commander of the famous Marauders which helped break the back of the Japanese strength in North Burma, has been appointed deputy U. S. commander in the India-Burma theatre under Lt. Gen. Daniel L. Sultan.

Announcement was also made in New Delhi of the appointment of Col. Deen Rusk, as deputy chief of staff in that theatre.

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President Signs Rank Bill

Legislation authorizing appointment of eight Army and Navy officers to "five-star" rank was signed by the President yesterday having been passed by the House late Friday, 8 Dec. The Senate accepted the House amendments on 11 Dec. The President at once sent the nominations of seven candidates for promotion to the Senate.

Nominated to the new grade of "General of the Army" are:

General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army.

General Henry H. Arnold, Commanding General, Army Air Forces.

General Douglas MacArthur, USA-Ret., Commander, Southwest Pacific.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander, European Theatre.

Nominated to the new grade of "Fleet Admiral" are:

Admiral William D. Leahy, USN-Ret., Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy.

Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas.

It is quite possible that the nominations will be followed in a few days by additional nominations to the grade of General or Admiral, particularly the former, for with confirmation of the four Generals of the Army there would be only two four-star Generals in the Army on active duty—General

Malin Craig, USA-Ret., and General Joseph W. Stilwell. Possible candidates for generalcies, as pointed out in the 9 Dec. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, are the three Army Group commanders in Europe, the Chiefs of Staff of Generals Eisenhower and MacArthur, the ranking air officers in Europe and in the Pacific, the Deputy Chief of Staff, and the Commanding Generals of Army Service Forces and Army Ground Forces.

The same compulsion for advancements to rank of Admiral to fill the vacancies created by promotion of Admirals Leahy, King and Nimitz does not exist, since four admirals of the active list alone will be left—Admirals Ingersoll, Stark, Ingram and Spruance—plus a larger number of retired Admirals on active duty. The Navy Department, moreover, throughout the war, has submitted nominations for temporary promotion at frequent intervals in small numbers, compared to the Army's policy of long lists at intervals of several months.

Passage of the bill, S. 2019, with the text of the second May bill, H. R. 5576 substituted came with little debate in the House, the principal point discussed being the advisability of higher rank for the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

Chairman Vinson, of the House Naval Affairs Committee reminded the House that the bill was to be in effect for the duration of the war plus six months only because "after the war it will, no doubt, be necessary to reorganize the Army and the Navy."

He reminded that the new ranks will not affect the rank of General of the Armies of the United States, held by General John J. Pershing.

"Bear in mind," he said, "that Congress has established for that great soldier, General Pershing, the rank of General of the Armies."

"The House can understand that in the military force of the country as far as rank is concerned General Pershing has the highest rank. Fleet Admiral for the Navy and General of the Army will be the next rank."

However, Mr. Vinson indicated that he favored higher ranks for the services, presumably the rank of Admiral of the Navy, for which he introduced a bill some months ago which the House refused to pass.

"The strength and the size of the American Navy justify giving serious consideration, when the reorganization comes along, to making this rank (of Fleet Admiral) and possibly another rank permanent ranks in the United States Navy," he said.

Echoing Mr. Vinson's statement, Representative Maas, Minn., ranking Republican on the House Naval Committee, declared:

95th Division Welcome

On the Third Army front official signs mark the entrance into Germany:

"You are now entering enemy territory. Remain alert."

But where the 95th Division fought on the road to Saarlautern, the signs read:

"You are now entering Germany through the courtesy of the Ninety-fifth Division."

"This legislation is very essential. These higher ranks are needed just on the basis of the size of our Army and Navy and the required billets to be filled. We have the anomalous situation today of generals and admirals having a number of officers of the same rank under them as subordinates."

"We have today the largest Navy in the world, probably larger than all the other navies in the world put together, friend and foe alike. That organization requires as a bare minimum four officers of the rank of Fleet Admiral and I hope in due time, they will give consideration also to creating the rank of Admiral of the Navy, which the size of our Navy requires."

Urging higher rank for the Commandant of the Marine Corps were Representatives Maas, Minn., and Cole, N. Y., of the House Naval Affairs Committee, and Representative Sheppard, Calif., chairman of the Naval Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee.

Asked by Mr. Cole why an increase in rank should not be given to Lt. Gen. A. A. Vandegrift, Mr. Vinson reminded that he had introduced a bill to give permanent rank to the Commandant, and said: "I am perfectly willing to give the Commandant of that corps the rank of general and will be glad to introduce a bill to that effect during the next Congress."

Mr. Vinson said that he had discussed the matter with General Vandegrift and announced that the Commandant did not want to be included in S. 2019. He said he would bring up the bill early in the 79th Congress.

Reminding that the Marine Corps has half a million men, Mr. Sheppard said:

"I remember when the naval forces with a third of this strength was headed by a four-star admiral and the Chief of Staff of the Army, with only a quarter of a million men, wore four stars."

The Senate accepted the House amendment to S. 2019 on 11 Dec. without debate and completed Congressional action on the measure.

Chairman Walsh, of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, placed in the record the following statement setting forth the objectives of the bill and comparing American grades with British grades:

American Grades

S. 2019 passed the House of Representatives on 8 Dec. 1944, with an amendment which struck out all after the enacting clause and substituted therefor the language contained in H. R. 5576, which was reported to the House by its Military Affairs Committee.

The original Senate bill—

(a) Established the grade of Fleet Admiral, one grade higher than that of Admiral, United States Navy.

(b) Authorized the appointment of two officers to this higher rank.

(c) Provided that the base pay of Fleet Admiral should be the same as that of rear admiral, 1. c., \$8,000 per annum plus subsistence and rental allowances, and authorized a personal money allowance of \$5,000 per annum.

(d) Provided that the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, could place officers who had the rank of Fleet Admiral on the retired list with these ranks.

The Senate bill was temporary legislation and was effective only until 6 months after the termination of the present wars.

The bill as amended by the House—

(a) Increases the number of Fleet Admirals from two to four.

(b) Establishes a similar grade in the Army, that of General of the Army.

(c) Provides that four officers of the Army may be appointed to this grade.

(d) Fixes the pay for General of the Army the same as that for Fleet Admiral and provides for their retirement in a similar manner to that for Fleet Admiral.

The bill is temporary in nature and expires 6 months after the termination of the present wars.

The bill contains an additional section, which provides that nothing in this act shall affect the provisions of the act of September 3, 1919, regarding the office of General of the Armies of the United States, the rank held by General Pershing.

At the present time, on the active list of the line and staff of the Navy, there are 7 admirals, 34 vice admirals, 207 rear admirals, 72 commodores.

British Grades

1. The British have 11 five-star admirals, who are called admirals of the fleet.

At present we have no five-star admirals.

2. The British have 13 four-star admirals. General Pershing is General of the Armies of the United States, and this is one rank higher than General of the Army.

Generals Marshall, Eisenhower, Arnold, and MacArthur are now four-star generals, which corresponds to admiral. [Also Generals Stilwell and Craig—Editor]

Active Admirals (four-star) are Nimitz, Ingersoll, Halsey, King, Stark, Ingram, and Spruance.

The grade in the Navy of fleet admiral (five-star) corresponds in the Army to the grade of general of the Army (five-star).

Admiral carries four stars and corresponds to general, which carries four stars.

Medical Research Hearings

The Subcommittee on Wartime Health and Education, of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, this week held public hearings to discover the extent of medical research being carried on for the benefit of the Armed Forces and for the civilians of the United States.

Representing the Army were Brig. Gen. James S. Simmons and Brig. Gen. Stanhope Bayne-Jones who spoke on research in relation to tropical diseases. Representing the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy were Admiral Harold W. Smith and Captain E. H. Cushing, of the Surgeon General's Office.

Warm Clothing for Troops

With the First U. S. Army in Germany—Troops in Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army, who already have received overcoats, mackinaws, knit caps, gloves and heavy underwear, daily are being issued galoshes, pull-over sweaters and combat boots. It will be cold in Germany this winter. Weather experts predict days in which the temperature will drop to five degrees below zero, an average snow of six inches.

Newest of the clothing and equipment items is a sleeping bag of blanket material, weighing only four and one-half pounds. The bag is form-fitting, opens and shuts by a zipper, in the middle, and has a quick release mechanism in case one must get out in a hurry. The bag fits into a water-proof canvas cover. They are being issued initially to front-line troops and replace two of the four blankets generally carried for winter comfort.

Another new item is a pull-over sweater, with sleeves and three buttons at the throat. A new type of woolen sock is also being issued. It has a cushion sole, consisting of a double thickness of wool.

All new clothing and equipment is distributed first to combat troops—infantrymen, cavalrymen, tankers, artillerymen, tank destroyers. Priority is divided among these groups for various materials, for instance: the doughboy gets first crack at the sleeping bags; the tanker is the first supplied with sweaters.

Navy Pharmacy Legislation

The status of pharmacists in the Navy will be considered by the House Naval Affairs Committee when legislation giving dental officers greater autonomy in the Navy's Medical Department is disposed of. Representative Rivers, S. C., told the House this week during debate on the dental bill, H.R. 4216.

Mr. Rivers disclosed that he has been in consultation with the Surgeon General of the Navy on legislation designed to improve the setup of pharmacy. Mr. Rivers said that the Surgeon General, Vice Adm. Ross T. McIntire, has advised him that his recommendations are complete, have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget, and are now before the Judge Advocate General for the purpose of clearing legal points involved.

The proposed bill will be introduced, according to Representative Rivers, on the opening of the next Congress in January.

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Army Promotions

The following temporary promotions in the Army of the United States have been announced by the War Department:

Lt. Col. to Colonel

L. S. Gordon, AC	F. S. Gillespie, GSC
B. M. Banks, MC	J. W. McGurie, AC
H. C. Nicholls, SC	C. V. King, TC
C. H. Pforsheimer, Jr., GSC	J. C. Barta, VC
R. A. Nagle, AC	J. R. Reilly, TC
W. R. Jonson, AC	R. G. Nichols, AC
R. H. Sartor, TC	C. L. Toole, Jr., DC
E. H. Hawkwood, GSC	D. Borth, Jr., QMC
C. T. Harris, GSC	G. B. DeGroat, TC
M. H. Dixon, TC	E. H. Blaik, AUS
H. B. Walker, QMC	T. R. Vague, Inf
F. J. Murphy, AC	H. S. Duncombe, Jr., AUS
	C. C. Seward, AC

Major to Lt. Colonel

V. A. Coverdell, AUS	J. P. Schoentgen, AC
E. L. Davis, CE	N. L. Walzer, QMC
L. N. Conklin, AC	W. W. Lindsay, SC
R. B. Baldwin, TC	L. F. Bush, MC
J. H. Weiner, AC	J. H. DeWitt, Jr., SC
M. B. Heath, AC	J. M. Mettenheimer, QMC
T. Abramson, AUS	R. L. Ford, AGD
F. R. Hassler, OD	L. L. Hill, MC
J. F. Guerlin, QMC	J. C. Hicks, QMC
F. A. Minks, SC	S. C. Huffman, AC
A. S. Jorgensen, OD	R. J. Harper, Inf
W. H. Holmes, AC	T. J. Sims, Jr., MC
W. M. A. Brandt, TC	E. P. Cronch, CE
G. J. Costello, OD	M. C. Nicholl, TC
D. H. Friedman, Jr., CE	M. A. Poletti, OD
J. W. Spratlin, AC	W. C. Riedell, TC
J. E. Terrell, TC	S. B. Rankin, AC
R. E. Hambury, TC	A. F. Gustafson, AUS
S. E. Gleason, AUS	P. J. Fitzgerald, AUS
J. A. Bergmann, TC	F. H. Dreher, AC
H. W. Farmer, SC	O. A. Rannes, OD
R. S. Brumaglin, FD	I. L. Strouse, AGD
A. W. Merriam, AGD	W. S. Smith, MC
T. R. Dahl, TC	F. U. Webster, FA
G. W. McDonald, MC	J. G. Hyland, IGD
J. B. Stout, SC	J. W. McDonald, Jr., QMC
C. W. Thayer, AUS	C. J. Crinnell, QMC
J. R. Karel, MC	E. S. Willis, AUS
J. J. Healy, SC	W. F. Jordan, OD
J. V. Hunt, QMC	T. E. McGovern, AC
C. R. Landaw, QMC	

Captain to Major

J. L. Coley, AUS	J. B. Wilts, OD
J. L. Winder, AC	C. C. Hopper, OD
S. Gaddis, FD	B. C. Lansdale, OD
W. R. Naas, Inf	E. C. Bauer, Cav
R. S. LeMontagne, AC	F. K. Long, OD
J. J. Carmody, JAGD	H. F. Leith, Jr., AC
J. F. Gebhart, SC	T. J. Cox, MC
S. C. Montgomery, QMC	J. H. Kulter, MC
R. B. Harmon, CE	F. E. Hanlon, QMC
G. J. Arenson, MC	F. L. Holihan, MAC
A. Hedstrom, CE	C. G. Taylor, OD
J. F. O'Loughlin, OD	J. G. L. Kella, AC
R. F. Pope, AUS	M. M. Sealts, Jr., AC
R. G. Palling, CMP	E. I. Creed, OD
J. B. Hoar, Jr., Inf	N. S. Butz, OD
C. T. B. Campbell, TC	V. W. Burnett, AC
J. C. Clark, OD	W. S. Weatherspoon, SC
L. J. Howald, AC	A. E. Keller, OD
M. J. Crawford, AC	F. E. Short, TC
O. E. Anderson, MC	R. N. Smith, TC
H. C. Barkhoff, OD	R. F. Body, CMP
J. V. Kilma, OD	E. F. Stanton, AC
R. J. Wood, FA	P. J. Birkefer, AC
E. B. Baker, III, SC	M. J. Priger, TC
W. H. Stephens, AC	G. L. Chilberg, SC
C. G. Nelson, Inf	F. A. Soule, QMC
C. T. Foust, CE	H. D. Green, TC
S. T. Kling, CE	J. F. Dunne, TC
R. B. Dubbs, AC	G. A. Ulrich, AC
T. E. Burke, OD	J. A. Sweeney, Jr., QMC
J. M. Barron, OD	H. S. Banker, QMC
F. R. Denham, OD	T. M. Campbell, SC
G. S. Paterson, Inf	G. E. Schreck, SC
B. R. McConnell, Jr., OD	D. D. Pollack, CE
L. L. Asbury, QMC-WAC	G. E. Davison, AC
C. J. McKone, CE	W. A. German, QMC
W. Stein, MC	L. C. Free, AC
J. C. Slaybaugh, MC	T. T. Hoffa, AUS
	J. H. Rexroad, JAGD

(Please turn to Page 470)

Did You Read—

these news stories last week:

Army issues new regulations on officers' efficiency reports?

Coast Guard board recommends post-war expansion of service?

Senate Naval Committee votes to report amended Chief of Chaplains bill?

Additional training ordered for field-appointed Marine officers upon return to U. S.?

Dental leaders tell Senate Army Dentists need greater autonomy?

If not, you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this data from any other source.

Cold Weather Hood

A new cold weather hood, known in Army nomenclature as Hood, Field M-1943, has been developed and is now being procured by the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot.

The hood will be ready for issue in January and is designed as an accessory to the standard field jacket but may also be worn with an officer's field trench coat. It is provided with buttonholes on either side for buttoning to the shoulder loop buttons of the jacket or trench coat. Another buttonhole in front permits the hood to be buttoned to the top button of the jacket. Thus fastened, the base of the hood is firmly attached to the jacket, adequately protecting the neck from wind, rain, sleet or snow.

The hood, which roughly resembles a "Red Riding Hood," is designed to wear over the regular field cap, or under the helmet. A draw-string around the opening is provided to regulate the opening and reduce exposure of the face to a minimum. It is of single ply construction and made in two pieces of nine-ounce sateen that is wind resistant and water repellent.

Before being standardized for Army use, the hood was subjected to a series of drastic tests, both in climatological laboratories and then in the field, one of the latter being under combat conditions at the Anzio beachhead in Italy.

New Army Regulations

The following new regulations and changes in regulations have been announced by the War Department:

AR 30-1830. "Burial expenses." Change 1 issued 14 Nov.

AR 30-2200. "Classification of subsistence stores." New edition issued 14 Nov. Supersedes AR 30-2200, 4 May 1935.

AR 35-1440. "Loss of pay during absence due to diseases." New edition issued 17 Nov. Supersedes AR 35-1440, 15 Nov. 1933.

AR 35-2220. "Pay of warrant officers." Change 3 issued 17 Nov. Supersedes Change 1, 14 Nov. 1942 and Change 2, 13 Sept. 1943. (Incorporates Merritt Act provisions.)

AR 55-315. "Transport commander." A new regulation issued 11 Nov. supersedes par 1, AR 55-320, 7 Dec 1942, including Change 1, 26 Jan. 1943, and AR 55-330, 1 Dec. 1942.

AR 55-320. "Ship transportation agent." New edition issued 11 Nov. Supersedes pars. 2-6, inclusive. AR 55-320, 7 Dec. 1942.

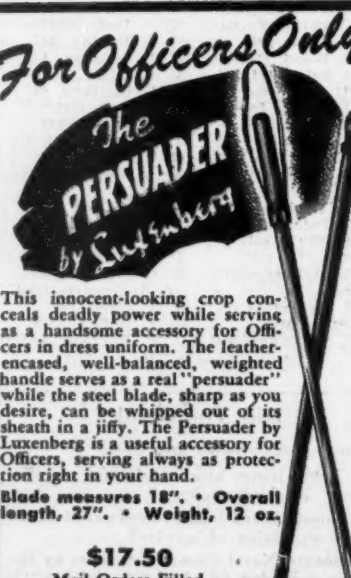
AR 55-345. "Steward's department on transports." New edition issued 11 Nov. Supersedes AR 55-345, 1 Sept. 1942.

AR 600-750. "Recruiting and induction for the Army of the United States." Change 9, issued 10 Nov. Supersedes all previous changes, and section II, circular 380, W. D., 1944.

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This innocent-looking crop conceals deadly power while serving as a handsome accessory for Officers in dress uniform. The leather-encased, well-balanced, weighted handle serves as a real "persuader" while the steel blade, sharp as your desire, can be whipped out of its sheath in a jiffy. The Persuader by Luxenberg is a useful accessory for Officers, serving always as protection right in your hand.

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UNITED STATES ARMY

Temporary Promotion of Regulars

The War Department this week announced the following temporary promotions of Regular Army Officers:

Lt. Col. to Col.	
L. E. Beringer, MC	F. B. Inglis, FA
A. J. Cooper, Jr., CAC	H. E. McKinney, GSC
C. P. Evers, INF	L. Vocke, QMC
Maj. to Lt. Col.	
P. Q. Caluya, PS (subject to examination)	A. Martelino, PS (subject to examination)
M. C. Helfers, INF	R. S. Puckett, AC
J. MacWilliams, CH, USA	P. C. Sevilla, PS (subject to examination)
1st Lt. to Capt.	
W. H. Brabson, Jr., FA	S. C. Peterman, INF
	R. M. Scott, AC

Honor Deceased Chaplains

Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces, will present posthumously awarded Distinguished Service Crosses to the next of kin of four Army chaplains who died at sea, at ceremonies to be held at 11 A. M., EWT, Tuesday, 19 Dec., at the Ft. Myer Post Chapel.

The DSCs will be given to Mrs. Elizabeth J. Poling of Philadelphia, Pa., widow of Chaplain Clark V. Poling; Mrs. Theresa F. Goode of Washington, D. C., widow of Chaplain Alexander D. Goode; Mrs. George Fox of Cambridge, Vermont, widow of Chaplain George L. Fox; and Mrs. Leonard Schwoebel of Newark, N. J., sister of Chaplain John P. Washington.

The chaplains gave up their life jackets to others aboard a sinking transport.

Notify AGO of Address Changes

The War Department this week again urged all emergency addressees of Army personnel serving overseas to keep The Adjutant General informed at all times of any address changes in order to avoid unnecessary delays in the transmission of casualty notifications.

Large numbers of casualty telegrams are being returned undelivered because addresses of emergency addressees are incomplete or incorrect. More than 4,000 such casualty telegrams are delayed every month.

Use Psychiatric Nurses

Nurses with psychiatric training are to be assigned only to the care of neuropsychiatric patients as far as is possible, the War Department has ordered. The order is designed to insure that the care of mental patients in Army hospitals is maintained at the highest professional standard.

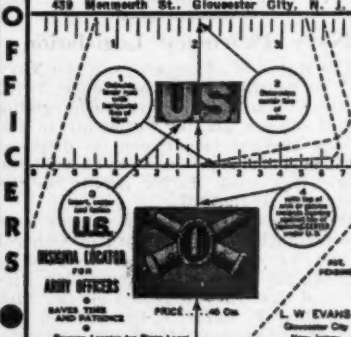
Take a load off your mind. Use Preventive Maintenance instead of heavy maintenance.

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Medal to Gen. Marshall

General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, was awarded a gold medal for distinguished achievement by the Pennsylvania Society, a patriotic and social organization, 9 Dec. at New York City.

The presentation was made by Governor Edward Martin, who characterized General Marshall as "Pennsylvania's greatest contribution to the winning of the war," and "a soldier who won his spurs in the hard American way" who has performed the most difficult job ever assigned to any American, in a manner free from criticism.

Delay Delivery of Bonds

An even longer period than heretofore may be required for the delivery of War Bonds issued under the payroll deduction plan to or on behalf of military personnel now serving overseas.

Bonds are now issued on the basis of notification from the soldier's organization overseas, the Office of the Fiscal Director, Army Service Forces, pointed out. Consequently, a considerable lapse of time occurs before the notification is actually received from overseas by the Army War Bond Office, Chicago, where the bonds are issued. For this reason, delivery may be from 30 to 60 days later than in September and prior months. The bonds, however, are dated on the first day of the month in which payroll deduction is made, so that there is no loss of interest, and the maturity date of the bond is not affected.

Many advantages are claimed for the plan, one being its ready adaptability to the needs of the soldier and his current financial position, inasmuch as adjustments—including change of address—can be made directly with the soldier, and the payments and bonds issued will be in accordance with his wishes at the time.

The War Department requests that relatives of men overseas refrain from telephoning or writing about non-delivery of bonds until at least a 90-days' period has expired, after the date on which delivery of the bond was formerly expected.

WAC Caps For Sale

Treasury Department's Procurement Division has 76,712 round, box-type Women's Army Corps caps it would like to find buyers for, Mr. Ernest L. Olrich, Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, told the House Appropriations Committee during hearings on the 1st Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1945.

The caps, at \$2.20 each, cost the taxpayers \$168,768, Mr. Olrich said, describing the headgear as "the standard uniform cap of Women's Army Corps. Round box-like body with stiff visor. Fine quality."

The hard caps are no longer an article of issue in the WAC.

We must defeat our enemies and avert inflation. Help to achieve this double purpose by buying "E" bonds of the 6th War Loan.

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Army Casualties and Prisoners

The War Department this week announced the names of 2,404 officers and enlisted men killed in action, 8,594 wounded in action and 1,637 who are held as prisoners of war by the enemy. Of these last 1,633 are interned by Germany, one by Hungary, two by Slovakia and one by Yugoslavia.

In all these cases next of kin have previously been notified and have been kept informed directly by the War Department of any change in status.

Officers and upper three grades of enlisted personnel listed as killed are as follows:

KILLED IN ASIATIC AREA
Officer Personnel

1st Lt. L. B. Hoagland	2nd Lt. S. Jaffe
1st Lt. E. C. O'Connor	2nd Lt. G. W. Snyder
2nd Lt. D. R. Anderson	Maj. A. N. Zamry
Capt. W. L. Mueller	Maj. A. F. Lytle, Jr.
2nd Lt. R. P. Sturges	2nd Lt. F. E. Riley, Jr.
2nd Lt. H. D. Colvard	2nd Lt. J. H. Roberts
1st Lt. R. M. Pilchard	1st Lt. J. T. Caraway
2nd Lt. G. H. Thompson	2nd Lt. R. W. Kurzawski, Jr.
Capt. P. R. Lindke	2nd Lt. R. D. Howser
2nd Lt. M. W. Ramsey, Jr.	FO H. L. Kanteleher
Capt. E. O. Wells	Maj. W. W. Sutton
2nd Lt. W. S. Plattenburg	2nd Lt. J. R. James
2nd Lt. H. G. Maveety	2nd Lt. D. S. Longfellow
2nd Lt. H. Berman	Capt. J. E. Haynes
	2nd Lt. C. N. Rauth
	1st Lt. J. R. Bevan

Enlisted Personnel

M.Sgt. G. B. Abbott	S.Sgt. A. H. Stein
S.Sgt. E. G. Gardner	S.Sgt. W. G. Mettett
S.Sgt. W. R. Hampton	S.Sgt. W. F. Casselberry
S.Sgt. L. M. Winslow	S.Sgt. R. L. Pavlina
S.Sgt. C. D. Tucker	S.Sgt. R. F. Dorn
S.Sgt. W. H. Jones	S.Sgt. G. H. Woodward
T.Sgt. E. S. Hornyal	
S.Sgt. R. H. Lemm	

KILLED IN CENTRAL PACIFIC AREA

1st Lt. O. A. Eggers	2nd Lt. W. A. Gorman
2nd Lt. R. G. Holsinger	1st Lt. H. Lapham
	2nd Lt. R. W. Pickering
2nd Lt. R. C. Ostronik	2nd Lt. R. J. Hollinger
2nd Lt. E. J. Donal	1st Lt. D. H. Moon
1st Lt. R. B. Witzig	2nd Lt. R. E. Drinnan
Capt. G. P. Marnell	2nd Lt. C. W. Gray
2nd Lt. R. E. McDaniel	2nd Lt. R. M. Snyder
1st Lt. O. W. Shrewsbury	2nd Lt. L. D. Johnston

Enlisted Personnel

S.Sgt. R. L. McSweeney	S.Sgt. M. Cohen
T.Sgt. R. F. Weaver	S.Sgt. R. E. Lee
S.Sgt. F. E. Dayton	1st Sgt. J. B. Galligan
S.Sgt. F. A. Gleznis	S.Sgt. H. L. Geler
S.Sgt. C. O. Marbeth	S.Sgt. M. E. Lane
S.Sgt. H. J. Ruckoldt, sr.	T.Sgt. G. A. Lyon
S.Sgt. A. D. Snodden	T.Sgt. W. C. Gast
S.Sgt. C. E. Muller	S.Sgt. L. H. Malrose
S.Sgt. P. J. Richard	S.Sgt. A. H. Graves
S.Sgt. H. A. MacFadden	T.Sgt. R. Wisner
S.Sgt. D. M. McGillivray	S.Sgt. P. H. Schunknecht
	S.Sgt. R. P. Servis

KILLED IN EUROPEAN AREA
Officer Personnel

Capt. W. F. Hunt	1st Lt. W. L. White
1st Lt. G. M. Turley	side
2nd Lt. H. Y. Aldridge	2nd Lt. R. H. Zebora
2nd Lt. D. L. Bredeson	1st Lt. J. I. Columbus
2nd Lt. J. E. Bronson	1st Lt. H. F. Lyman
2nd Lt. G. B. Caswell, Jr.	1st Lt. E. C. Ball
2nd Lt. C. H. Clemmens	2nd Lt. J. P. Bell
2nd Lt. R. E. Jenkins	2nd Lt. F. A. Brusek
1st Lt. U. W. Miller	2nd Lt. L. F. Cribbs
2nd Lt. G. J. Murphy	2nd Lt. A. M. Wood
FO A. H. Richards	2nd Lt. J. F. Woods
2nd Lt. R. H. Smith	2nd Lt. J. W. Blackburn
2nd Lt. J. H. Snider, Jr.	2nd Lt. J. H. Drummond
2nd Lt. A. B. Stauss	1st Lt. L. B. Challis
2nd Lt. H. J. Wiener	2nd Lt. R. D. Donlan
	FO E. J. Downey

(Please turn to Page 465)

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WHAT DO THEY MEAN

"Pacific?"

by
Silent Bunch

Brilliant young artist and war correspondent whips off some on-the-scene sketches for Camels—and for you—of the things he's seen and done with the fighting men in the not very pacific Pacific.



"NOW ALL HANDS HEAR THIS"...that's how the squawk-box (loud-speaker) starts off. The gunners get the news—enemy aircraft approaching. Just 19 minutes after I dashed off this sketch, they had doused the Camels and were spraying steel all over the sky.



MEET DONALD DUCK, Marine mascot. Even the most rugged leatherneck acts like a doting mother with a spoiled infant when it comes to pets. It got so that Donald followed these two gyrenes just about wherever they went.

YANKEE TRADING. Plenty sharp, these boys, in the swap-and-barter routine. Captured Jap battle flags... pistols... helmets... stacks of stuff for souvenirs for Mom, Pop, and the best girl back home.



"YOU GUYS RATE A PARTY," the cookie said, breaking out a carton of Camels and the biggest, gaudiest cake I ever saw, at H-Hour minus Five. Yep, just five hours before the Marines invaded Island "X." Funny thing, too, they ate it. P. S. I didn't.



TOUGHEST LITTLE GUY I EVER SAW, this Navy coxswain chauffeuring a landing craft. He has the face of a cherub, but don't let it fool you. He's made of rawhide, spring steel, sand, and T.N.T.



CHEST HARDWARE. Here's a pal of mine (the G.I., not the General) getting a good answer for that question he'll be hearing in the future... "Daddy, what did you do in the war?"

"I CAN SAY THIS, because I've seen it all over the map. There are moments when having a cigarette seems like the most important thing in the world. And Camel is the cigarette that rates. Way up high. It's got something the men go for. Maybe it's the flavor that lets you know you're really having a smoke, even though Camel is plus in mildness. Maybe it's because it's easy on my throat, and no matter how rugged a guy is he still wants that kind of a cigarette. But whatever it is... Camel's got it, and you can quote me!"

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Camels

COSTLIER TOBACCOS

Navy Flag Nominations

The nominations of sixteen officers of the Navy for temporary promotion to various flag ranks were confirmed 11 and 12 Dec. by the Senate. The nominations confirmed were those printed on page 456 of the 9 Dec. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and included three advancements to vice admiral—Samuel M. Robinson, Willis A. Lee, jr., and Theodore S. Wilkinson—of officers who had been given three-star rank during the recent recess.

Advanced to vice admiral on the retired list, effective from his retirement on 1 Dec., was Rear Adm. Wilson Brown.

Nominated for temporary promotion to rear admiral late last Friday 8 Dec., and confirmed by the Senate on 12 Dec. was Capt. Ralph E. Jennings, USN.

Two other officers holding recess appointments were nominated for temporary promotion to those grades on 11 Dec. They are Vice Adm. William L. Calhoun, USN, and Commo. Oscar Smith, USN. Commodore Smith will hold one-star rank while serving as deputy chief of staff to the commander in chief, Atlantic Fleet.

Rank For Navy Chaplain Chief

Based on a hearing held last week on H.R. 1023, a bill to establish a Chief of Chaplains in the Navy with the permanent rank of captain in time of peace and the rank of rear admiral of the lower half in time of war, the designation of Chief of Chaplains to hold only during the present war, the Senate Naval Affairs Committee has reported the measure in an amended form, amending it to continue the present responsibility of the senior chaplain to the Bureau of Personnel. The Senate passed the bill on 14 Dec.

The bill as amended was approved by representatives of most of the major and some of the minor Protestant denominations, by Catholic churches, and by the Jewish Welfare Board.

Episcopal Bishop At Annapolis

To hold conferences on missionary activities in the South Pacific, the R. Rev. Walter M. Baddeley, Lord Bishop of Melanesia Diocese in the United States. That diocese includes the Solomons, New Britain, New Ireland, and the Admiralty Islands.

Bishop Baddeley was the guest preacher at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, on 10 Dec.



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U. S. NAVY & MARINE CORPS

USS Rasher Cited

For operating boldly and skilfully in forward areas to sink or damage thousands of tons of enemy shipping, the U. S. Submarine Rasher has been awarded the Presidential Unit Citation.

Commanding Officer of the Rasher is Lt. Comdr. Benjamin E. Adams, jr., USN. Officers who were successively in command of the Rasher during the war patrols for which she was cited are: Capt. Edward S. Hutchinson, USN; Comdr. Willard R. Laughon, USN, and Comdr. Henry G. Munson, USN.

Text of the citation is:

"For outstanding performance in combat during her First, Third, Fourth and Fifth War Patrols in enemy Japanese-controlled waters. Operating dangerously in bold defiance of watchful and aggressive enemy air patrols, the USS Rasher penetrated deep into forward areas to cover the enemy's vital supply lanes, tracking her targets relentlessly and striking hard at heavily escorted convoys. She launched her torpedoes accurately despite unfavorable attack opportunities and inflicted tremendous losses on the Japanese in thousands of tons of valuable shipping sunk or damaged. Tenacious in pursuit, devastating in her fire-power, the Rasher has given striking evidence of her own readiness for battle and of the gallant fighting spirit of her officers and men."

Transfer Navy Enlisted Men

The Bureau of Naval Personnel recently commended those commanding officers who transfer away from their vessels only men with good records. While some commanders try to "rid their ships or stations of the least desirable men," the Bureau stated, "other commands with the best interests of the naval service in mind consider it better for the Navy as a whole to retain such men on board, in an attempt to make them useful members of the crew."

It was pointed out that a sizeable percentage of enlisted men with previous courts-martial convictions, or with a multiplicity of minor offenses, have comprised nucleus crews of newly constructed vessels. This type of enlisted personnel has been banded about from one ship to another, some having made as many as two shake-down cruises, and have become commonly referred to as shake-down career men.

Navy officials believe that the policy of retaining such undesirable personnel is the best policy. "By such a policy, these men are made useful to the naval service by becoming interested in their vessel," it was stated. "Constant transfer of such personnel makes them even more severe disciplinary cases," an official said.

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Corpus Christi, Texas

General for Marine Corps

Legislation to provide the rank of full general for the Marine Corps for the duration of the war was introduced in the House this week by Representative Cole, N. Y.

The bill is similar in wording to the Army and Navy super-rank bill now before the President for signature and is inspired by that measure, its proponents said this week.

Under the bill, H.R. 5610, the President could nominate by and with the advice and consent of the Senate the commandant of the Marine Corps for promotion to four-star general to serve during the pleasure of the President. A commandant who held the rank could be nominated to advancement to such rank on the retired list. The act would be effective only for the duration of the war and six months thereafter.

A general receives a money allowance of \$2,200, plus the pay and allowances of a major general. A lieutenant general, the rank the Marine Commandant now holds temporarily, draws a money allowance of \$500.

Chairman Vinson of the House Naval Affairs Committee has promised action on the measure when it is reintroduced at the beginning of the 79th Congress, 3 Jan. No action will be taken by this Congress.

Representative Vinson recently introduced a bill, H.R. 5535, which would give the Marine Corps commandant the rank of lieutenant general permanently. The commandant now holds such rank by virtue of a wartime statute, his permanent rank being major general.

Representative Maas, Minn., a supporter of the Cole bill, declared that, despite some opposition in the Navy Department it was the desire of some members of the House Naval Committee that the Marine commandant not be considered as just another bureau chief since his actual command of a large force of troops places him in a distinctive status. Under the naval laws, the Marine Corps is not a bureau, nor a part of the Navy Department, but is a part of the Naval Establishment.

The legislation advancing the commandant to rank of lieutenant general had the temporary effect of making clear the distinction between that office and that of bureau chief, but later three bureau chiefs, Rear Adm. Randall Jacobs, Chief of Naval Personnel; Rear Adm. Ben Moreell, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and Rear Adm. Ross T. McIntire, Surgeon General, were advanced to vice admiral, a comparable rank.

Recreation Camp Disestablished

Under an order of the Secretary of the Navy the U. S. Naval Recreation Camp at Escoheag, R. I., has been discontinued.

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Sea Service Casualties

Casualties of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard announced from 11 to 16 December include the following:

DEAD

OFFICER PERSONNEL

U. S. Naval Reserve

Lt. A. J. Carocari

U. S. Marine Corps

Maj. W. Clay, jr.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

U. S. Navy

ACMM F. M. Harms	CEM O. F. Marriott
AO J. E. Kozak	MM J. G. Gellas
BM T. L. Brown	BM J. S. King
EM R. E. Lenon	QM W. Dougherty, jr.
AMM J. W. Coble	CY L. E. Roberts
U. S. Naval Reserve	
EM C. O. Ramoni	MM E. A. Bucking-
GM B. B. Audibert	ham
MMM W. R. Henson	CBM T. J. Chase
SM R. E. Horton	SM E. Davison
AEM J. G. Brashear	AMM L. E. Deen
GM P. A. Gwaltney	MM J. W. Esslinger
ACO R. E. Luce, jr.	CM W. H. Jett
SM G. T. Howard	AR B. A. Miller
MMM G. L. Hall	Rarm V. E. Johnston
GM E. L. Pinkham	SM R. J. Smith
MM A. T. Russo	ACMM T. M. Jones
PM W. W. Kessler	

WOUNDED

U. S. Naval Reserve

Lt. L. K. McCune	Lt. (jg) E. A. Adey,
Ens. F. V. Votto	III
U. S. Marine Corps Reserve	
Maj. J. P. McAllinn	1st Lt. W. B. Newton,
Lt. Col. C. M. Nees	jr.
2nd Lt. W. G. McClure, jr.	Capt. B. F. Peebles
1st Lt. J. R. Riley	jr.
2nd Lt. C. L. Traeger	

MISSING

U. S. Navy

Ens. R. W. Allen	Lt. E. Magnusson
U. S. Naval Reserve	
Lt. R. A. Ellingboe	Lt. W. H. Buderus,
Lt. (jg) R. L. Cole, jr.	jr.
Lt. E. J. Vandenberg	Lt. W. C. McNeill
U. S. Marine Corps Reserve	
1st Lt. R. B. Engle-	2nd Lt. J. W. Bostick
bretson	

Marine Corps Assignments

The following changes affecting the status of Marine Corps officers have been announced by Marine Corps Headquarters:

Col. William H. Harrison to duty overseas, a modification of previous orders to duty at San Francisco, Calif.

Col. Roswell Winans from San Diego, Calif., to Hawthorne, Nev.

Col. Edward G. Hagen, from Navy Department, to duty overseas.

Col. Lewis A. Hohn, from Camp Lejeune, N. C., to duty overseas.

Col. Carson A. Roberts, to San Diego, a modification of previous orders to duty overseas.

Lt. Col. Roger T. Carleson, from overseas, to aviation duty at Cherry Point, N. C., a modification of previous orders.

Lt. Col. Grant Crane, to Camp Pendleton, Calif., a modification of previous orders to San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Col. Raymond C. Scollin and Leo R. Smith, from aviation duty at Cherry Point, N. C., to duty overseas.

Lt. Col. Karl E. Voelter, from West Coast, to aviation duty overseas.

Lt. Col. Claude W. Stahl, from duty overseas, to San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Col. David W. Stonecliffe, to Headquarters, a modification of previous orders to Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Lt. Col. John P. Coursey, from aviation duty on West Coast, to duty overseas.

Lt. Col. Wilfred J. Huffman, from aviation duty at Cherry Point, N. C., to duty overseas.

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SKY ROCKETS!



Counterattack! Enemy armored columns lunge desperately toward our lines. Our artillery blasts great holes in their ranks. Yet still they come on! Suddenly the shout is heard, "Here come the sky rockets!" Down . . . down . . . down they dive . . . fighter planes with rocket tubes slung beneath their wings. Now they release their missiles . . . bright flashes of flame streak across the sky . . . the very ground shudders as rockets find their mark. The Axis column falters . . . turns . . . flees. The counter-attack is crushed!

For many months, Oldsmobile has been working in secret on rocket projectiles for aircraft. Rockets

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the incitation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1933.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1944

"If we are to escape the disaster of invasion in any future war we shall have to do our fighting a long way from home. That means there must be shipping ready to carry our troops and munitions."—Secretary of the Navy JAMES V. FORRESTAL.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Victory.
2. Assurance now that personnel and equipment for our land, sea, and air forces will be maintained after the present war at such strength as the responsible heads of those Services determine necessary to assure this nation against future aggressors.
3. Protection of Service personnel, active and retired, against undue reductions in their pay through imposition of the Victory tax and income taxes.
4. Institution of studies looking toward the protection and development of just post-war systems of promotion for personnel of the permanent establishments.
5. Strengthening of the post-war status of the National Guard and Reserves to assure their efficiency and permanency with continuance of full training facilities after the war.
6. Upward revision of pension scales to assure Service widows a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.

JUST at the moment when the Army and Navy are telling us the truth about our munitions needs, and stimulating production by every means in their power, the Department of Justice comes along and demands the immediate trial of three firms doing essential war work—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Rohm & Haas Company and the Bendix Aviation Company. The charge upon which an indictment of the first named firms was found, is that of cartel conspiracy with foreign interests in connection with the manufacture of plastics used in military aircraft for pilot cockpits, bomber noses, etc., and against the Bendix Corporation of like conspiracy in connection with the production of component airplane parts. Secretary Forrestal and Under Secretary Patterson, concerned that necessary machines shall be furnished in a continuing stream to our armed forces, held that the suits against the firms could be deferred without damage to the public interest, until after the war ends. Attorney General Biddle took the surprising position that as the trials would not be unduly long the indicted executives would not be embarrassed in management, and that in any case it was important that illegally owned patents should be available to other manufacturers. If the war were over, there might be merit in this argument, but the fact remains that we are in the midst of a terrible struggle in which the lives of our boys are saved and their advance to victory accelerated by their possession and use of ample materiel and especially of planes. Secretary Forrestal, Mr. Patterson, General Arnold, General Eisenhower, Lt. Gen. Somervell, Admiral Nimitz and a host of other officers, and even the President himself, have repeated time and time again in recent weeks that there must be production, production and again production. None realizes better than any one of these officials and officers the hard resistance of Germany, and the fact that the Japanese Navy is not annihilated and that Japanese air power remains formidable. If the firms indicted are guilty of conspiracy, they have been guilty during the past three years when they have been busily engaged in supplying our Army and Navy and Air Forces. Surely their punishment on conviction could just as well occur immediately after the surrender of our enemies as now. Moreover, even if it be decided that they hold patents illegally, it would take time for other manufacturers to install the necessary machinery to turn out production. It occurs to us that the Department of Justice needs a little common sense in this matter, and that common sense would call for no interference with deliveries while the war is on.

ONE of the personnel matters to which the new Congress should devote attention is that of improving the status and rights of former enlisted men of the Army now serving as temporary commissioned officers. Virtually no provisions have been made for these valuable men other than to use their services as officers while they are badly needed, and then to permit them to exercise the right of reenlistment, if they act quickly, in their old non-commissioned rank without any credit for the higher grades they might have attained had they not accepted the commission. Further, although the War Department will permit these men to reenlist if they act within specified time limits, the switch in status has been so handled that the men will be deprived of the reenlistment allowance to which they would have been entitled had they remained as enlisted men—a situation which the Navy has avoided by a mere matter of book-keeping. As yet, neither has the War Department taken any steps to give these enlisted-officers an improved retirement status after they have served out their full careers. For men in similar situations during World War I, Congress enacted laws which gave them the right to retire with the highest commissioned rank they had held in war time with the pay of a warrant officer. There have been suggestions, but no action, that legislation now be sought to retire such former officers with the pay of chief warrant officers if they held field ranks and the pay of warrant officers (junior grade) if they held company ranks. These retirement benefits are talked of for those who retire after 30 years' service. Those who become physically disabled while serving as officers should be retired with their commissioned rank and pay. Under present conditions, such is the case only if a board determines that the disability resulted from their commissioned service. If the board holds that the disability resulted from their prior enlisted service they are given only their former enlisted grade and its corresponding retired pay. Furthermore, when the permanent standing Army is expanded after the war provisions should be made to facilitate the commissioning of these men in the Regular Army. The entire situation as it pertains to this meritorious class of personnel should be restudied and reformed—now, without waiting until the end of the war.

Service Humor

Customary Retort

"What'd the Old Man say when you put in for a three-day pass?"
"He took it like a lamb. Just said 'Bah!'"

—P. Sill Recorder.

GI Definitions

Permanent: A highly indefinite status, generally of short duration and subject to change without notice.

Restricted: A piece of inside news you get from a civilian.

Barracks: A type of habitation which, after being thoroughly scrubbed for two hours, looks twice as unappetizing as it did before.

—The Welfarer

A Challenge

"Aren't people funny?"
"Yes. If you tell a man that there are 270,878,934,341 stars in the universe he'll believe you—but if a sign says 'fresh paint,' that same man has to make a personal investigation."

—Sourdough Sentinel

Delayed Action

Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham was aboard his flagship in a Mediterranean port when a cruiser made a sloppy job of tying up to her berth.

The cruiser's captain, dreading the message he knew would come from his commander in chief, was relieved, if puzzled, when it was delivered. It consisted of the one word, "Good."

Fifteen minutes later, the captain was interrupted in his bath with a supplement, reading, "To previous message please add the word 'God.'"

—Boston Globe

This Was Really Serious

One of the best "survivor" stories since the war has been related by a submarine officer who returned from a hair-raising experience at sea with this little gem:

"We crash-dived and watched the gauges with anxious eyes. Depth charges were popping too close for comfort. We expected the lights to go at any moment. Suddenly the sub's cook rushed into the control room:

"'For cripes sake,' he yelled. 'You've got to do something about that destroyer. My bread's falling!'"

—Great Lakes Bulletin

Humor in Action

Pelelieu, Palau Islands (Delayed) — The Marines' greatest secret weapon, their sense of humor, came to the fore again during this campaign.

"Our ability to laugh," an officer said, "has saved us in situations under which many men crack."

For example, there's a sheer coral wall on one side of Hill 200. Panting, sweating Marines had to climb this wall, foot by foot, under constant sniper fire. But those who reached the top wore wide grins, for midway up on the wall someone had thoughtfully placed a sign:

"Please use escalator. Elevator out of order."

If the cigarette shortage becomes more acute policing the grounds will be limited to non-coms of the first three grades.

—The Welfarer

An orator is a guy who is always ready to lay down your life for his country.

ASK THE JOURNAL

Please send return postage for direct reply.

F.E.L.—Travelling direct from U. S. to Australia, and later returning will not entitle you to the American Theater Ribbon. The statements of the officers to you are therefore correct. As for your friend, he is not entitled to wear the American ribbon unless he had some service in the American zone offshore which you did not have.

R.L.V.A.—The proposal to increase the amount of mustering out pay as part of general demobilization legislation was defeated by the Senate. (Page 1547, 19 August "Journal.")

J.R.W.—An Army enlisted man recalled to active duty the day after retirement fills his own vacancy. (Par. 5, AR 615-305).

D.R.P.—No appointments are being given in the promotion list branches of the Regular Army at this time, except to graduating classes of the U. S. Military Academy.

D.G.G.—AR 35-2220 quotes the warrant officer act, which authorizes appointments of chief warrant officers in the third and fourth pay periods. No such appointments are being made. The legislation is designed to enable the Army, in peace time, to obtain the services of certain technical experts.

J.A.—If you are retired for disability in your temporary grade of staff sergeant, you will continue to hold that rank on the retired list. Because permanent enlisted promotions were suspended for the duration, men are allowed to retire in temporary grades. Moreover, in case of physical retirements, the pay during the last six months of service determines amount of retirement pay; no other factor is involved.

J.B.J.—A man not meeting current physical requirements will be discharged from the Army only if his commanding officer finds him without a suitable assignment. The action must come from the commander; not the man. However, if you feel that you are incapacitated for any active duty you may confer with your commanding officer over the advisability of a discharge.

In The Journal

One Year Ago

Solomon Islands: Our escorted torpedo and dive bombers attacked enemy installations at Chabal and Ratson, destroying or damaging six gun positions.

10 Years Ago

President retains General Douglas MacArthur as Chief of Staff to aid program in Congress.

25 Years Ago

After spending over a year at the home of her parents in Colorado Springs, Colo. Mrs. Martyn H. Shute and children have joined Lt. Col. Shute at Greencastle, Ind., where Colonel Shute is professor of military science and tactics at De Pamo University.

50 Years Ago

Ensign John F. Hines recently paid a visit to West Point, where he has many friends.

80 Years Ago

The War Department has just received unofficial dispatches from Nashville announcing that General Thomas with the forces under his command attacked Hood's army in front of Nashville at nine o'clock this morning (15 Dec. 1864) and although the battle is not yet decided, the whole action today is described as splendidly successful.

Army Casualties

(Continued from Page 460)

1st Lt. C. E. Gualdoni 2nd Lt. E. F. Kasp-
shak
1st Lt. G. T. Kucha-
rick
2nd Lt. L. L. Kunz
1st Lt. J. J. Maloney
1st Lt. C. R. Mosher
1st Lt. J. J. Ruzicka
1st Lt. J. C. Shepherd
2nd Lt. H. J. Theis
2nd Lt. D. C. Wilk
2nd Lt. A. H. Yellon
2nd Lt. H. H. Horn-
beck
1st Lt. R. E. Stockwell
2nd Lt. W. R. Wright
2nd Lt. R. T. Bottorff
1st Lt. L. W. Crook
2nd Lt. E. C. Dudolski
2nd Lt. L. W. Hovden
2nd Lt. J. D. Ellis
2nd Lt. F. J. Kane
2nd Lt. H. E. Scott
2nd Lt. J. G. Somers,
jr.
2nd Lt. A. F. Vincent
2nd Lt. L. G. Zahn
2nd Lt. G. W. Freas
2nd Lt. A. J. Acosta,
jr.
1st Lt. R. S. Hart
2nd Lt. R. M. Packard
2nd Lt. A. M. Tufts
2nd Lt. G. H. Wing
2nd Lt. W. L. Tucker
WO L. D. Forrester
1st Lt. C. E. Haering
FO M. J. Nemerowski
1st Lt. M. E. Johnson
2nd Lt. T. J. Sullivan
1st Lt. R. B. Thomp-
son
2nd Lt. D. E. Walker
1st Lt. F. R. Yuki
Capt. B. W. Benz
2nd Lt. A. D. Bessey
2nd Lt. L. J. Mald-
ment
Capt. J. L. Rogers
2nd Lt. W. L. Smith
2nd Lt. J. S. Van Dyke
1st Lt. C. W. Williams
2nd Lt. T. L. Wlsen
Capt. W. J. Rowan
2nd Lt. L. S. Strong,
jr.
FO H. V. Sunde
1st Lt. D. L. Waugh
1st Lt. M. O. Burton
2nd Lt. W. M. Bull
2nd Lt. H. A. Tracy
2nd Lt. W. M. Brean
1st Lt. J. B. Dunn, jr.
Capt. J. L. Gold
Capt. L. F. Graham
2nd Lt. T. P. Kenny
1st Lt. J. B. Priest
1st Lt. A. P. Reno
1st Lt. P. B. Roetzel
2nd Lt. T. N. Tarpey
2nd Lt. M. P. Van
Houten
2nd Lt. M. E. Spelt
1st Lt. G. R. Bennett
2nd Lt. J. D. Blonells
2nd Lt. M. L. Blue
1st Lt. J. C. Burrhus
2nd Lt. D. C. Farring-
ton
2nd Lt. E. N. Fried-
man
2nd Lt. R. A. Galla-
gher
2nd Lt. E. E. Garrett
1st Lt. S. Goldfield
1st Lt. F. L. Harris
2nd Lt. V. J. Kalli-
geros
Enlisted Personnel
S.Sgt. D. W. Paggett
S.Sgt. M. C. Carr
T.Sgt. J. C. Cowley
S.Sgt. L. W. Peterson
S.Sgt. L. E. Kleinman
S.Sgt. S. D. Montgom-
ery
T.Sgt. H. L. Barber
S.Sgt. C. E. Graves
S.Sgt. R. L. James
T.Sgt. W. J. Mulligan
S.Sgt. E. Tollett
S.Sgt. J. R. Wilkerson
S.Sgt. J. V. Granados
S.Sgt. G. M. Harris, jr.
S.Sgt. A. Navarro
S.Sgt. H. M. Quigley
S.Sgt. W. R. Reedy
S.Sgt. E. J. Ronn
S.Sgt. R. A. Swenson
S.Sgt. L. V. Mena
T.Sgt. R. E. Kidder
S.Sgt. K. S. Sambrook
S.Sgt. C. K. Gordoni
S.Sgt. F. P. Vanveen
S.Sgt. C. A. Major
S.Sgt. W. F. Sheely
T.Sgt. L. L. Ciesielski
T.Sgt. G. M. Edgar
T.Sgt. P. J. Finnegan
S.Sgt. N. C. Foss
S.Sgt. R. M. Gaertig
S.Sgt. R. R. Guthrie
M.Sgt. P. G. Hochstad
T.Sgt. R. M. Kimmy
T.Sgt. J. H. Leahy
T.Sgt. D. J. McGhiey
S.Sgt. A. W. Turner
S.Sgt. S. D. Montgom-
ery
S.Sgt. W. M. Wheeler
S.Sgt. R. W. Dawson
S.Sgt. T. Lubin
T.Sgt. E. J. Sullivan
T.Sgt. D. R. Wemette
S.Sgt. B. A. Carrather
S.Sgt. J. S. Cooper
S.Sgt. J. J. Hobel
S.Sgt. J. G. McNell
S.Sgt. G. E. Paul
S.Sgt. H. W. Riley
S.Sgt. F. W. Rossignol
S.Sgt. J. J. Swan
S.Sgt. M. J. Tano-
wigch
S.Sgt. C. J. Van Dyke
S.Sgt. L. D. Warner
T.Sgt. J. E. Woodgate
S.Sgt. A. H. Stanton
T.Sgt. S. E. Dorr
T.Sgt. H. F. Freeman
S.Sgt. B. P. Holzer
S.Sgt. C. E. Meier
S.Sgt. H. E. Borgens

OFFICIAL ORDERS

(Publication suspended for duration of War)

S.Sgt. M. J. Kumpost
S.Sgt. G. F. Schweizer
S.Sgt. A. M. St. Pierre
T.Sgt. E. M. Szumiers
S.Sgt. S. C. Basile
S.Sgt. G. H. Berg
S.Sgt. W. A. Delmont
T.Sgt. H. J. Dodd, jr.
T.Sgt. R. A. Kell-
mann, jr.
S.Sgt. R. E. Ledogar
S.Sgt. R. P. Mooney
T.Sgt. R. D. O'Brien
S.Sgt. J. F. Riegler
S.Sgt. H. J. Ripsh
S.Sgt. J. A. Blaszczak
S.Sgt. J. P. Bocchino
S.Sgt. J. M. Carlini
S.Sgt. W. J. DeGutis
S.Sgt. J. H. Denenny
S.Sgt. E. Digiovanni
T.Sgt. F. O. Douglas
T.Sgt. S. Dragoon
S.Sgt. R. H. Flanagan
S.Sgt. M. J. Franzblau
S.Sgt. W. Freidkas
S.Sgt. D. T. Gallagher
S.Sgt. E. M. Gormley
S.Sgt. I. P. Kaplowitz
S.Sgt. J. J. Kennedy
S.Sgt. J. Kraft
S.Sgt. W. J. Michalew-
ski
S.Sgt. R. L. Osborn
T.Sgt. E. T. Prisin-
zano
S.Sgt. F. A. Schoon-
maker
S.Sgt. M. Semerski
T.Sgt. G. O. Stephen-
son
S.Sgt. K. Walsh
T.Sgt. D. P. Yocco
T.Sgt. D. C. Zahler
T.Sgt. A. L. Beatty
S.Sgt. P. S. Johnson
T.Sgt. W. L. Messer
S.Sgt. E. F. Overcash
T.Sgt. R. N. White
S.Sgt. R. R. Abbott
S.Sgt. B. A. Duwel
S.Sgt. R. L. Kerr
S.Sgt. G. R. Marine
S.Sgt. J. J. Smith
S.Sgt. E. V. Weizen-
ecker
S.Sgt. D. E. Wilson
S.Sgt. J. S. Zielevicz
S.Sgt. J. H. Akin
S.Sgt. P. A. Bowman
S.Sgt. J. C. Burns
S.Sgt. T. F. Gamble
S.Sgt. J. H. Guber
S.Sgt. J. R. Lairmore
T.Sgt. R. E. McCor-
mick
S.Sgt. J. H. McGue
S.Sgt. A. E. Smith
S.Sgt. W. D. Dunn
S.Sgt. J. Kuipers
S.Sgt. N. K. Willis
S.Sgt. S. F. Berline
T.Sgt. T. J. Brannan
S.Sgt. R. L. Camp
S.Sgt. C. H. Crossley
S.Sgt. J. M. Debowski
S.Sgt. P. D. Early
T.Sgt. R. C. Emert
S.Sgt. J. J. Fletcher,
jr.
S.Sgt. W. K. Forsythe
S.Sgt. P. W. King
S.Sgt. C. A. Kolano
T.Sgt. C. S. Kwiat-
kowski
S.Sgt. J. L. Maruca
S.Sgt. W. B. Mayne
S.Sgt. J. B. Michalski
S.Sgt. P. A. Miskow
T.Sgt. J. H. Muna
S.Sgt. H. L. Nitterour
S.Sgt. R. C. Odoriso
S.Sgt. J. J. Pagan
S.Sgt. J. T. Poshefko
S.Sgt. J. M. Reese
S.Sgt. G. V. Reley
T.Sgt. J. J. Sabarich
S.Sgt. W. B. Schum
S.Sgt. M. B. Selbert
S.Sgt. R. T. Snyder
S.Sgt. A. H. Stanton
S.Sgt. E. J. Swie-
choki
S.Sgt. J. H. Wright
S.Sgt. J. J. Murphy
S.Sgt. R. W. Babcock
S.Sgt. A. L. Clarke
S.Sgt. A. Cobb
S.Sgt. J. T. Seeger
S.Sgt. R. J. Peterson
T.Sgt. W. W. Wagon-
er
S.Sgt. T. E. Hick
S.Sgt. R. D. Tomlin-
son
T.Sgt. L. H. Winstead
T.Sgt. R. M. Brooks
S.Sgt. M. B. English
S.Sgt. C. A. Gilbert
T.Sgt. J. J. Hallibur-
ton
S.Sgt. W. B. Hutto
S.Sgt. R. L. James
S.Sgt. A. J. Koch
T. 3d Gr. W. C. Mc-
Cants
T.Sgt. J. L. Sequin
S.Sgt. C. M. Warnash
S.Sgt. A. A. Weed
T.Sgt. J. C. Willis
T.Sgt. B. J. Wilmurth
S.Sgt. H. G. Oakes
S.Sgt. R. E. Clapp
S.Sgt. E. E. Hill
T.Sgt. A. L. Newton
S.Sgt. J. H. Tate
1st Sgt. E. D. Walton
S.Sgt. E. F. Willard
S.Sgt. W. R. Haynes
T.Sgt. E. W. Tharpe
T.Sgt. H. C. Wilkin-
son
T.Sgt. C. J. Blaszyk
T.Sgt. P. O. Eshman
S.Sgt. H. J. Wolton
S.Sgt. R. L. Camp
S.Sgt. C. H. Crossley
S.Sgt. J. M. Debowski
S.Sgt. P. D. Early
T.Sgt. R. C. Emert
S.Sgt. J. J. Fletcher,
jr.
S.Sgt. W. K. Forsythe
S.Sgt. P. W. King
S.Sgt. C. A. Kolano
T.Sgt. C. S. Kwiat-
kowski
S.Sgt. J. L. Maruca
S.Sgt. W. B. Mayne
S.Sgt. J. B. Michalski
S.Sgt. P. A. Miskow
T.Sgt. J. H. Muna
S.Sgt. H. L. Nitterour
S.Sgt. R. C. Odoriso
S.Sgt. J. J. Pagan
S.Sgt. J. T. Poshefko
S.Sgt. J. M. Reese
S.Sgt. G. V. Reley
T.Sgt. J. J. Sabarich
S.Sgt. W. B. Schum
S.Sgt. M. B. Selbert
S.Sgt. R. T. Snyder
S.Sgt. A. H. Stanton
S.Sgt. E. J. Swie-
choki
S.Sgt. J. H. Wright
S.Sgt. J. J. Murphy
S.Sgt. R. W. Babcock
S.Sgt. A. L. Clarke
S.Sgt. A. Cobb
S.Sgt. J. T. Seeger
S.Sgt. R. J. Peterson
T.Sgt. W. W. Wagon-
er
S.Sgt. T. E. Hick
S.Sgt. R. D. Tomlin-
son
T.Sgt. L. H. Winstead
T.Sgt. R. M. Brooks
S.Sgt. M. B. English
S.Sgt. C. A. Gilbert
T.Sgt. J. J. Hallibur-
ton
S.Sgt. W. B. Hutto
S.Sgt. R. L. James
S.Sgt. A. J. Koch
T. 3d Gr. W. C. Mc-
Cants
T.Sgt. J. L. Sequin
S.Sgt. C. M. Warnash
S.Sgt. A. A. Weed
T.Sgt. J. C. Willis
T.Sgt. B. J. Wilmurth
S.Sgt. H. G. Oakes
S.Sgt. R. E. Clapp
S.Sgt. E. E. Hill
T.Sgt. A. L. Newton
S.Sgt. J. H. Tate
1st Sgt. E. D. Walton
S.Sgt. E. F. Willard
S.Sgt. W. R. Haynes
T.Sgt. E. W. Tharpe
T.Sgt. H. C. Wilkin-
son
T.Sgt. C. J. Blaszyk
T.Sgt. P. O. Eshman
S.Sgt. H. J. Wolton

KILLED IN MEDITERRANEAN AREA
Officer Personnel
1st Lt. W. G. Beach
2nd Lt. H. A. Part-
ridge, jr.
1st Lt. F. L. Dunker
1st Lt. A. D. Hervey
2nd Lt. T. E. Trawick
1st Lt. A. M. Campbell
2nd Lt. C. W. Carlson
2nd Lt. R. A. Cooley
1st Lt. W. C. Crockett,
jr.
1st Lt. H. H. Denton
1st Lt. G. M. Donno-
van
1st Lt. C. B. Hender-
son
2nd Lt. P. F. Henne-
berry, jr.
2nd Lt. M. R. Malaise
1st Lt. F. E. Myrick
Capt. S. H. Nixon
1st Lt. R. E. Tout
2nd Lt. D. Varainian
2nd Lt. J. M. Veal
2nd Lt. R. J. Kronus
1st Lt. H. M. First
FO T. E. Hearne
2nd Lt. A. V. Horner
2nd Lt. H. C. Wilkins
Col. W. H. Schildroth
Capt. R. L. Duke
1st Lt. C. J. Hall
1st Lt. F. V. Walker
2nd Lt. M. M. Zipperer
2nd Lt. W. R. Barlow
Capt. J. C. Claus
2nd Lt. C. C. Ed-
monds, jr.
2nd Lt. A. Eisenstein
1st Lt. W. D. Jones
2nd Lt. G. Ktsanes
1st Lt. E. J. MacKay
1st Lt. J. D. Mason
1st Lt. T. F. McGov-
ern
1st Lt. C. F. McNabb
2nd Lt. E. M. Nelson
2nd Lt. W. L. Oley
2nd Lt. S. A. Peterson
2nd Lt. F. P. Simon,
jr.
2nd Lt. J. B. Crecelius
Capt. P. E. Davison,
jr.
Capt. D. R. Rathliff
2nd Lt. M. Vukovich
2nd Lt. P. L. Zum-
keller
2nd Lt. R. A. Abbe
1st Lt. R. M. Glass
2nd Lt. P. D. Stain-
brook
2nd Lt. R. R. Carper
1st Lt. E. W. Hart-
man, jr.
2nd Lt. E. D. Jones
2nd Lt. V. L. Marrs
1st Lt. C. O. Spencer
1st Lt. W. J. Wood
1st Lt. L. R. Zimmer-
man
2nd Lt. H. E. Pickard
2nd Lt. G. E. Cefail
2nd Lt. G. W. Haisel
Capt. C. R. Holmes
1st Lt. J. L. Mulcahey

Write for Officers' Uniform Catalogue
ASSOCIATED MILITARY STORES
19 W. Jackson Blvd., Dept. NJ Chicago 4, Ill.

Army and Navy Journal

December 16, 1944

S.Sgt. J. Lopresti
S.Sgt. J. T. Maher,
jr.
S.Sgt. J. G. Panos
T.Sgt. J. E. Post
T.Sgt. B. A. Stock
S.Sgt. J. H. Throne
S.Sgt. F. J. Ziegler
S.Sgt. A. W. Daniel
S.Sgt. A. Eakins
S.Sgt. H. L. Henson
S.Sgt. E. C. Long
S.Sgt. J. E. Reid
S.Sgt. A. C. Braun, jr.
S.Sgt. D. F. Brown
S.Sgt. H. K. Devore
T.Sgt. W. E. Doebele
T.Sgt. I. B. Dye
S.Sgt. A. Epperson
S.Sgt. S. J. Guzilek
S.Sgt. J. E. Hoey
S.Sgt. P. S. Kats
T.Sgt. M. Kocherhan
T.Sgt. R. C. Seeds
S.Sgt. M. A. Sicka-
foose
S.Sgt. J. Mills
S.Sgt. J. W. Shelton
S.Sgt. A. G. Suhren
S.Sgt. N. A. Dorasio
S.Sgt. B. R. Drury
S.Sgt. T. P. Foley
S.Sgt. D. E. Gandler
S.Sgt. F. J. Kluebert
S.Sgt. J. L. Murphy
S.Sgt. W. H. Nelson
T.Sgt. M. J. Seifel
S.Sgt. C. T. Wernett
S.Sgt. P. J. White
S.Sgt. F. K. Fendley
S.Sgt. B. S. Parris
S.Sgt. D. C. Leath
S.Sgt. L. H. Shuck,
jr.
S.Sgt. J. W. Tracey
S.Sgt. J. C. Andrews
S.Sgt. L. V. Davis
T.Sgt. J. E. Garner
T.Sgt. L. D. Mills
S.Sgt. P. G. Ambrose
S.Sgt. W. K. Keen
T.Sgt. P. P. Pyenta
S.Sgt. T. G. Thomp-
son
S.Sgt. C. L. Bottoms
S.Sgt. H. F. Bresch
T.Sgt. J. W. Van
Bibber
S.Sgt. W. C. Hummel
S.Sgt. O. D. Nally
S.Sgt. M. S. Pepping-
er

KILLED IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA
Officer Personnel
1st Lt. D. J. Clarey
1st Lt. C. E. Whately
2nd Lt. J. N. Brewer
2nd Lt. R. A. Claus-
sen
2nd Lt. R. L. Han-
cock
1st Lt. R. F. Kates
2nd Lt. R. M. Black-
ard
1st Lt. J. G. Eggleston
Capt. L. E. Everhart
2nd Lt. L. A. Haas
2nd Lt. K. N. Rider,
jr.
1st Lt. F. R. Baumann
2nd Lt. K. B. Lawton
2nd Lt. F. H. Paronto
2nd Lt. R. P. Sibley
1st Lt. J. L. Durant
1st Lt. A. James
2nd Lt. E. Gontars
Capt. A. J. Shell
2nd Lt. J. J. Zwolinski
1st Lt. J. T. Chap-
man
2nd Lt. D. W. Hunt
1st Lt. W. M. Mara
1st Lt. R. B. O'Mara
FO L. Saperstein
2nd Lt. E. J. Caseau
1st Lt. W. B. Corn-
elius
1st Lt. G. J. Schenck
2nd Lt. F. A. Gerber,
jr.
FO R. O. Kitchen
2nd Lt. R. M. Parker
2nd Lt. S. L. Joekel,
jr.
2nd Lt. R. G. Nevans
2nd Lt. W. F. Mun-
singer

Enlisted Personnel
S.Sgt. D. L. Haga
S.Sgt. E. W. Isley
S.Sgt. J. E. Cameron
T.Sgt. J. Medovic
S.Sgt. G. A. Miller
S.Sgt. L. D. Sherman
S.Sgt. L. E. Burrell
T.Sgt. R. H. Ginter
S.Sgt. J. C. Holt, jr.
S.Sgt. C. S. McLaugh-
lin
S.Sgt. W. J. Stankie-
wicz
T. 5th Gr. E. J. Va-
tasnek
S.Sgt. L. R. Younker
T.Sgt. G. A. Winters
T.Sgt. C. L. Day
S.Sgt. J. R. Goodrich
S.Sgt. H. R. Lindsey
S.Sgt. W. E. Zywicki
S.Sgt. V. L. Martin
S.Sgt. L. G. Reading
S.Sgt. P. K. Hayes
S.Sgt. P. F. Sabra
T.Sgt. L. F. Benson
S.Sgt. W. R. Oehring
T.Sgt. W. M. Olson
S.Sgt. D. D. Salmon
S.Sgt. H. Wefen
S.Sgt. G. D. Birdwell
S.Sgt. D. A. Lewis
S.Sgt. J. A. Nacke
S.Sgt. C. E. Rupp
T.Sgt. A. Gust
S.Sgt. O. Lombardi
T.Sgt. M. R. Ryan
T.Sgt. B. F. Farr
M.Sgt. H. J. Hocka-
day
S.Sgt. C. O. Wills
S.Sgt. W. P. Tront
S.Sgt. D. J. Bauers
S.Sgt. P. J. Orazem
S.Sgt. D. S. Smith
S.Sgt. P. H. Ford
S.Sgt. R. S. Haaf
S.Sgt. L. A. C. Mc-
Curay
S.Sgt. A. L. Eager
1st Sgt. H. H. Nations
T.Sgt. F. C. Lang
S.Sgt. J. L. Payne
S.Sgt. V. E. Willour
S.Sgt. A. DeVito
S.Sgt. J. J. Hastings,
jr.
S.Sgt. S. Malarik
T.Sgt. F. W. McCor-
mick
S.Sgt. L. J. Nagy
S.Sgt. G. M. Naylor
S.Sgt. L. F. Ahr, III
S.Sgt. E. W. Bender
S.Sgt. R. W. Bliss
T.Sgt. R. H. Bryson
S.Sgt. F. R. Collinge
T.Sgt. R. J. Conlin
S.Sgt. F. H. Cook
S.Sgt. P. Gingersky
S.Sgt. H. Jacobson
S.Sgt. D. D. Jones
S.Sgt. H. W. Kraus
S.Sgt. S. Lipschitz

Officers included in the lists of wounded and prisoners are as follows:
WOUNDED IN ASIATIC AREA
2nd Lt. R. M. King
2nd Lt. J. C. Womb-
acher
WOUNDED IN CENTRAL PACIFIC AREA
1st Lt. A. LeBow
2nd Lt. P. H. Schwenke
2nd Lt. G. S. Lind-
holm
Lt. Col. C. F. Learner
1st Lt. T. E. Wright
Capt. J. J. Hogan, jr.
(Please turn to Page 468)

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Letters to the Editor

Warrant Officers Frozen

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It has occurred to me on several occasions to call attention to the promotion injustice pertaining to the warrant officer plight. Especially the WOJG, many of whom have been in grade for as long a period as twenty months, and some even longer. I myself fall in that category. This I assure you, is not caused by physical unfitness, incompetency, inadequate military training, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, or any other physical and/or personal traits which may prevent promotion permanently. I do not possess any of the above listed bad traits and have contacted dozens of warrant officers who are similarly prevented further promotion due to AR 610-15 and AR 605-12.

Accordingly, AR 610-15 prevents temporarily, further appointments of WOJG. It follows therefore that with elimination of further WOJG appointments, very few chief warrant officer appointments will be made in the future. This is based of course, on the ratio by law of 2 CWO's to 3 WOJG's. This practically prevents further promotion of present WOJG's.

Only two resorts are available to alleviate this situation. Warrant Officers may apply for OCS, lose their uniform rights per AR 625-5 and almost all other officer privileges, temporarily of course, or provisions of AR 605-12 should be altered to allow direct commissioning of warrant officers without attendance at any OCS where length of service in grade, a commission vacancy exists, possession of superior efficiency rating for six months, and other factors considered warrant a promotion. Naturally Government benefit must be considered a factor. Other warrant officers will agree on that point. It is true AR 605-12 does allow direct commissioning of enlisted men and warrant officers but the implication that subject applicant must possess a special occupation considered scarce as outlined in Memorandum W605-33-43 dated 17 August 1943 eliminates 95% of the present Warrant Officers.

I have always been under the impression that the main purpose of any promotion system, was to make available the best man for a particular job. I believe the Government and the Army in particular would greatly benefit by such a promotion procedure, inasmuch, as the

warrant officers affected would make available to the service an abundance of war-time experience of administrative character, being fully trained on a variance of military duties, whereas, future OCS graduates will just now begin to gather up the loose ends of experience.

An Anonymous WOJG.

US vs. German Tanks

Editor ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

An article in the August 5 issue of the JOURNAL, raises considerable adverse criticism in my opinion. Namely, "but the medium Sherman seems to give the Armored soldiers what they want," from the article, entitled, "U. S. Tanks."

Certainly the U. S. soldiers will fight in the Sherman Tank. It is the best we have. They would also fight with blowguns or clubs if that were all we had. Indeed we have come a long way from the days of 1941 when we called a tarp-covered truck, a tank. That is no reason, however, for anyone to sit back and say, "Ah, now we have it, The Perfect Tank."

There are several features of the German Tiger (Pz Kw VI) and the Panther (Pz Kw V) which should be studied seriously, and I believe incorporated in our own armor.

- Namely:
1. The low silhouette, (less visible than ours).
 2. The vehicle Commander's cupola and vision slits, (far superior to ours).
 3. The frontal glacis plate, (thicker, and set at a better angle than our own).
 4. The track locking device, (in which a German tank can spin itself about on one track, which our vehicles cannot think of doing).
 5. The German 88mm gun, (whose high velocity and flat trajectory made it a superior weapon to anything we had, until the 90mm TD's entered the field).
 6. Wider tracks, (far better flotation).
 7. Better ammunition storage, (superior to our own).
- Study of your opening paragraph, in which it is stated that we drove the Germans' armor down the Normandy Peninsula, in my opinion is erroneous. It is my belief that Superior Numbers, not Superior Armor, drove the Germans back.

LT. COL.

Gen. Harriman at Knox

Brig. Gen. J. E. Harriman has assumed command of School Troops of the Armored School, Ft. Knox, Ky., going to his new post from extensive duty as an anti-aircraft artillery commander both in the United States and overseas.

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Cost Accounting	Plumbing and Heating
Bridge Engineering	Public Works
Building Contractors	Engineering
Business Management	Radio, General
Civil Engineering	Radio, Operating
Civil Service	Rayon Weaving
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Commercial Art	prints
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Jap vs. U. S. Divisions

In firepower, in personnel, and especially in mechanized equipment, the American Infantry division has demonstrated its superiority over the comparable Japanese unit, according to observers returning from the Far East theaters.

The triangular division, the combat division now being employed by the United States Army in all theaters, has a personnel strength of around 14,000, around 15,000 with the usual attached units. Consisting of three regiments it has an officer personnel of over 600 and employs over 1,300 motor vehicles, many of which are equipped with trailers. In addition over 160 motorcycles are regular items of equipment.

Under the Table of Organization effective 1 Nov. 1940, which is the basis of the triangular division, the firepower included 6,942 caliber .30 rifles, 375 automatic rifles, 36 caliber .50 machineguns, 77 caliber .50 (HB) machineguns, 122 caliber .30 heavy machineguns, 57 caliber .30 light machineguns, 35 caliber .45 sub-machineguns, 60 37mm antitank guns, eight 75mm guns, 36 105mm howitzers, 12 155mm howitzers, 81 60mm mortars, 36 81mm mortars and 7,190 caliber .45 automatic pistols. This last item of equipment has now largely been supplanted by the caliber .30 carbine, with a consequent increase in the firepower of the division.

The Japanese division, as commonly employed against us, has a personnel strength of from 11,000 to 12,000. Not only is the firepower of the enemy less in volume but their arms in nearly every category are much inferior in mechanical construction. The high degree of mobility attained by our own divisions is lost to the enemy due to his more limited mechanized equipment.

The "strengthened" Japanese division, described in detail recently by the Office of War Information and reported as to composition and firepower in the 9 Dec. issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, has roughly twice the personnel strength of our triangular division. These however are composite training divisions, used largely in China, in which green troops are given combat experience with seasoned troops. This method of the enemy has been apparent also on their heavily-manned naval vessels.

Even in this division of the enemy, where personnel is approximately two to our one, the firepower is far less on the whole than that of two of our divisions. Two triangular divisions would employ over 14,600 rifles and automatic rifles as against the enemy's 10,000. Two of our own divisions add to this over 14,000 small arms, largely carbines. Our machineguns, light and heavy would total about 584 as opposed to the enemy's 517, one of their closest approaches to our firepower. The enemy's howitzers show 36 to our 156, antitank guns 40 to our 120, 70mm and 75mm guns 60 to our 16, such artillery being an integral part of the enemy's division where ours is in the form of attached artillery. In like manner the Japanese "strengthened" division employs 68 light and heavy tanks while armored organization is of a flexibility which permits attachment of units to Infantry divisions as needed.

While these comparisons are between

the Enemy's "strengthened" division and our own, it is assumed that his small division, the one actually opposing ours in combat, has a firepower in approximate proportion to that of the larger unit.

Endorses Peace-Time Draft

Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal in a letter written 8 Dec. to Mr. Archibald G. Thacher, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee for Universal Military Training, gives his indorsement to the principal of compulsory military training in peace-time. The Secretary wrote:

"I am writing to thank your Committee for its work on behalf of universal military training. I hope you will continue and intensify your activities, confident in the knowledge that the measure which you are advocating is of prime importance to the future security of the country."

"Whether we as a Nation become embroiled in war and whether we as individuals must serve in the armed forces is not a decision in which we have a free choice. The attack on Pearl Harbor demonstrated that. So did Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare during 1914-16. Whether we like it or not, we live in a world where we may have to fight—or be conquered."

"That statement implies no disbelief in the efforts to establish a system of war security. We do not need to abandon hope for a world association of nations that will insure peace, but our aspirations toward that ideal must be tempered with the cold facts of reality. We cannot afford to assume that any permanent state of peace will arrive in the world overnight."

"Meanwhile, the enormous range of our aircraft carrier task forces and of our B-29s can be hailed with the greatest satisfaction, but we must bear in mind that each such extension in the range of weapons brings about a corresponding foreshortening of our traditional immunity from attack. The airplane and the robot plane already have dried up the English Channel and they may also dry up the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans."

"Therefore, if we should ever again be plunged in war, I am sure that we would all prefer that our sons should have had a year's training which would fit them to take up promptly a citizen's responsibility for defending his country. Universal military training contemplates simply that. It is not advocated as the means of alleviating social or economic ills. It is not an attempt to undermine our democratic institutions because in other nations it has existed side by side with the democratic form of government for many years. It is simply a method of preparing a citizen for the responsibility of defending his country if circumstances ever make that responsibility paramount."

Pearl Harbor Navy Yard

Rear Adm. William R. Furlong, USN, Commandant of the Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hawaii, stated on 9 Dec. that the Pacific Island base has expanded to such proportions that an additional 3,200 skilled workers from the mainland are needed to man its facilities and to render maximum service to the U. S. Pacific Fleet.

"Pearl Harbor Navy Yard is now one of the greatest sea-fortresses of the world," said Rear Admiral Furlong, "and the number of men needed to keep it at full production is astounding—but must remain untold for security reasons."

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Then it's hi! hi! hee! in the Field Artillery!

 Few of the combat successes of United States Army ground forces in this war would have been possible without the tremendous supporting fire power of our Field Artillery.

Using new guns, new types of shells, newly developed techniques, it can pour out massed fire at a speed, intensity, and accuracy unheard of in the last war. And this has contributed mightily to the rout of the Axis.

But even the world's finest guns and equipment could scarcely speak with such devastating authority except for the sure skill and courage under fire displayed by our American Artillerymen.

 For artillery fighting is a highly technical business—and a dangerous one.

As the big guns move into position, up into the Infantry front lines go the forward observers. Working directly with the supported unit, they spot enemy targets, call for fire missions, adjust fire—and are themselves fair targets for the enemy.

Up go the "grasshoppers"—the flying observation posts which brazenly seek out enemy installations, and radio their information to the

ground. Through enemy bullets and shell fragments move the wire parties, to lay the network of telephone lines through which the fires of many guns may be co-ordinated from a single center.



Meanwhile husky gun crews work with speed and clocklike precision to keep the shells screaming toward the enemy on a split-second schedule. And men of the service batteries toil and sweat—servicing motor equipment, and supplying the greedy guns with shells.

That the Field Artillery was ready with highly efficient weapons when war came, and that it has developed even better ones since, is a tribute to the foresight of our artillerists who have been constantly planning and experimenting to insure that our guns will be superior to those used by the enemy.

Changes also were made in the organization of the Field Artillery—in keeping with changes in the Infantry and Armored Divisions—the better to perform the artillery's twin missions: to give support to the Infantry, Cavalry, and Armored Forces . . . to give depth to the battlefields.



The results are evident on every battle front. Today, American Artillerymen smash in seconds targets that once took minutes, even hours. They achieve simultaneous massed fire of many battalions that amazes old timers—and confounds the enemy.

Every Artilleryman and every American may take pride in the fact that one of the great jobs in this war is being done by the Field Artillery.

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Waterbury Tool Division, VICKERS INC.

Army Casualties
 (Continued from Page 465)

1st Lt. V. Baum
2nd Lt. A. W. Brown
2nd Lt. M. J. Sterling

WOUNDED IN EUROPEAN AREA

Capt. R. L. Clements
1st Lt. G. F. McDonnell
2nd Lt. W. W. Whitaker

1st Lt. H. H. Brady
2nd Lt. J. L. Rhodes, Jr.

Capt. W. Wilkerson
1st Lt. C. W. Kleinfall, Jr.

1st Lt. R. B. Brewer
1st Lt. T. A. Carruth
1st Lt. E. G. Leap, Jr.
2nd Lt. M. J. Pano-vich

1st Lt. J. H. Peterson, Jr.
Capt. L. F. Plummer
2nd Lt. P. S. Reynolds

2nd Lt. A. B. Hendryx
2nd Lt. D. A. Scallia
Capt. E. H. Howell
2nd Lt. W. V. Poss
2nd Lt. B. L. Stratton
2nd Lt. R. P. Behm
2nd Lt. J. J. Blum-thal

2nd Lt. T. W. Bresnahan
2nd Lt. J. B. Fuller
Capt. R. W. Hill
1st Lt. L. J. Kraus
2nd Lt. L. G. Munson
2nd Lt. C. B. Lewis, Jr.

1st Lt. G. G. Garton
1st Lt. R. J. Jensen
1st Lt. C. C. Spore
2nd Lt. H. E. Becker
2nd Lt. A. A. Flores
1st Lt. K. W. Baumgardner

2nd Lt. L. F. Dellwig
2nd Lt. A. J. Bastille
1st Lt. W. L. Bibby
1st Lt. K. W. Descheneaux

2nd Lt. F. Fleming
1st Lt. R. F. Maney
1st Lt. D. H. Galarzo
2nd Lt. E. G. Jackson
1st Lt. E. J. Oglesby, Jr.

Capt. R. H. Evans
1st Lt. G. E. Johnson
1st Lt. S. N. Letendre
1st Lt. D. T. Battalio
1st Lt. G. B. Shrewsbury

1st Lt. J. Bentley
Capt. T. P. Board
2nd Lt. E. A. Flynn
1st Lt. C. L. Spohr
1st Lt. H. R. Stringer
2nd Lt. V. L. Anderson

1st Lt. M. Carr
2nd Lt. F. A. Cleaver
1st Lt. R. J. Cook
2nd Lt. J. C. McGregor

2nd Lt. S. A. Schottland
2nd Lt. H. R. Spereau
2nd Lt. D. R. Sullivan
2nd Lt. M. E. Bobbitt
2nd Lt. R. T. Lorenson

2nd Lt. F. G. Otis
2nd Lt. J. O. Moran
2nd Lt. D. S. Renninger

1st Lt. R. E. Terrell
1st Lt. J. W. Berry
Maj. W. T. Phillips
Capt. J. S. Barton
Capt. H. H. Reed
1st Lt. J. C. Ballash
1st Lt. S. Burchin
2nd Lt. G. G. Karlan
1st Lt. A. M. Matukonis

1st Lt. T. G. Thomas
2nd Lt. G. E. Kelley
Capt. D. C. Biles
2nd Lt. A. J. Bristow
Capt. C. Mynatt, Jr.
Lt. Col. O. M. Barsanti

2nd Lt. W. K. Ewing
1st Lt. J. W. Farmer
1st Lt. C. G. Hall, Jr.
2nd Lt. N. E. Lewis
2nd Lt. R. M. Lutton
1st Lt. R. P. Simmons
2nd Lt. T. E. Smith
1st Lt. W. E. Wright
2nd Lt. R. C. Heiner
2nd Lt. L. W. Farry
1st Lt. L. W. Thompson

1st Lt. G. A. Meier
2nd Lt. J. R. Delmonico

WOUNDED IN EUROPEAN AREA

2nd Lt. W. E. Lodin
2nd Lt. E. Karp
1st Lt. F. M. Muehl-aker
1st Lt. J. P. Foley
2nd Lt. J. A. Ward, Jr.

1st Lt. A. D. Camunes
1st Lt. J. R. McCamey, Jr.

2nd Lt. G. F. Whelan
1st Lt. R. H. Adolph
Capt. W. G. Dudman, Jr.

2nd Lt. W. T. Wardell
2nd Lt. C. H. Remme
2nd Lt. M. P. Enyeart
2nd Lt. D. E. Wright
2nd Lt. A. J. Reinhardt

1st Lt. M. C. Rodak
Capt. E. O. Olson
2nd Lt. T. J. Downey
1st Lt. J. J. Muretta
1st Lt. J. W. Coyle
2nd Lt. J. P. Kelly
1st Lt. R. VanDyne
2nd Lt. A. Fletcher
Capt. R. L. Friedman
1st Lt. J. O. Gawne
2nd Lt. R. H. Lynch
2nd Lt. A. P. McAnulla

1st Lt. L. T. Walbridge
1st Lt. J. D. Monroe
2nd Lt. J. E. McCurdy
1st Lt. J. H. Dudek
2nd Lt. C. Grzelak
2nd Lt. H. S. Weiss
1st Lt. W. R. Winters
1st Lt. C. H. Maguire, Jr.

2nd Lt. J. N. Wallace
1st Lt. C. Gearhart
1st Lt. C. E. Corliss
2nd Lt. Patrick H. Adams

1st Lt. J. H. Yost
1st Lt. C. Campbell
Lt. Col. E. L. Keeler
2nd Lt. W. A. Murphy
1st Lt. S. F. Marshall
1st Lt. R. L. Curnow
2nd Lt. M. J. Huefner

2nd Lt. O. L. Prestegard
2nd Lt. C. C. Thomason

1st Lt. C. W. Kidder
1st Lt. J. D. Jordan
1st Lt. H. H. Hart
2nd Lt. P. W. Tawes
1st Lt. A. E. Stringer, Jr.

2nd Lt. J. C. Conway
2nd Lt. V. W. Drexlus

1st Lt. Col. H. W. Han-nah

1st Lt. W. T. Hegg
2nd Lt. G. Taylor
1st Lt. E. Merckx
1st Lt. R. N. Stodgell
2nd Lt. C. H. Youngblood

1st Lt. W. V. Leaming
2nd Lt. P. N. McPherson

1st Lt. W. E. Lash
1st Lt. J. P. Stovall
1st Lt. J. P. Taylor
1st Lt. S. J. Durel
2nd Lt. G. P. Inman
1st Lt. W. H. Kreh
Capt. W. D. MacMillan, Jr.

1st Lt. D. C. Anderson
2nd Lt. E. L. Piechocki

1st Lt. M. G. Cook
1st Lt. M. W. Leeseberg
2nd Lt. H. J. Meeker
2nd Lt. K. F. Rolvaag
1st Lt. T. F. Solon
1st Lt. R. L. Jones
2nd Lt. H. E. McFerron

Capt. V. E. Hyde
1st Lt. F. J. Kolar
2nd Lt. F. Kondratick

Capt. E. K. Thompson
2nd Lt. C. H. Bertram
1st Lt. F. S. Kremer
1st Lt. A. A. Paulus
2nd Lt. E. J. Stratton
Capt. B. A. Tarnell
Capt. B. L. Trawicky

1st Lt. D. R. McNaught
2nd Lt. J. G. Keyser
1st Lt. T. C. Armstrong

2nd Lt. C. L. Everett
1st Lt. H. L. Heart-sill

1st Lt. C. Scheffel
2nd Lt. S. L. Kline
1st Lt. P. H. Layman
1st Lt. L. B. Feltig
1st Lt. A. H. Harris
1st Lt. D. A. Hess
1st Lt. L. Johnson, Jr.
1st Lt. J. L. Lewis
2nd Lt. C. F. Meisner
1st Lt. C. J. Lee
2nd Lt. J. M. Croxton
Capt. W. R. Earnest, Jr.

2nd Lt. R. C. Smith, Jr.

1st Lt. A. J. Dullnig
1st Lt. C. A. Hobbs
Lt. Col. C. W. Sherburne

Capt. D. T. Gray, Jr.
1st Lt. R. L. Hollis
2nd Lt. D. E. Knudson

1st Lt. T. A. Stuart
2nd Lt. T. W. Wilson
2nd Lt. R. D. Doolittle

2nd Lt. T. D. Marrow
2nd Lt. H. T. Hardin
2nd Lt. C. E. Jones
2nd Lt. M. J. Cohen
1st Lt. J. F. Mitchell
1st Lt. C. D. Townsend

2nd Lt. H. E. Baer
2nd Lt. G. B. Hunt
1st Lt. W. J. Scott
2nd Lt. M. J. Forbes
2nd Lt. J. C. Cordes
2nd Lt. J. L. Mitchell
2nd Lt. A. Hudson
1st Lt. D. E. Rivette
2nd Lt. C. E. Conner
2nd Lt. G. E. Burns
2nd Lt. M. J. Collich
1st Lt. G. O. Frazier
Capt. C. L. Jakubowski

2nd Lt. V. M. Freeman
2nd Lt. J. N. Lukowski

1st Lt. R. E. Stutsman
2nd Lt. H. V. Moon
2nd Lt. V. W. Schwager

1st Lt. O. E. Rouse
1st Lt. P. H. Seidel
2nd Lt. J. A. Hanks
2nd Lt. J. B. Jones
2nd Lt. R. E. Holbein
1st Lt. R. L. Marshall
1st Lt. E. H. Nelson
2nd Lt. D. W. Mayfield

1st Lt. J. Bowen
1st Lt. M. Gieger
1st Lt. H. C. Keltner
2nd Lt. S. H. Young
2nd Lt. H. Crowley, Jr.

1st Lt. C. R. Drake, Jr.

1st Lt. D. P. Guide
1st Lt. J. R. Lang
1st Lt. A. P. Wurms-tich, Jr.

1st Lt. F. B. Zinn
2nd Lt. D. C. Chertone

1st Lt. F. D. Derouin
1st Lt. W. J. Farrington

1st Lt. H. B. Fikus
1st Lt. M. J. Fortuna
1st Lt. J. W. Franco
1st Lt. S. L. Nelson
2nd Lt. G. C. Sporing
Lt. Col. C. T. Fort
2nd Lt. W. B. Logan
2nd Lt. J. H. Faragher

2nd Lt. H. C. Hobbs
2nd Lt. W. M. Tonneff
1st Lt. W. S. Vilda
2nd Lt. J. H. Day
1st Lt. D. E. East-lake, Jr.

1st Lt. G. T. Erdel
2nd Lt. F. A. German
2nd Lt. C. S. Harris
1st Lt. R. E. Johnson
1st Lt. G. W. Thompson

2nd Lt. C. E. Buddin
1st Lt. J. H. Given
2nd Lt. F. L. Beckman

1st Lt. G. E. Dennis
1st Lt. M. L. Hays, Jr.
1st Lt. R. S. Harper
2nd Lt. B. D. Tissue
2nd Lt. O. T. Kurth
1st Lt. L. C. Prah

1st Lt. H. C. Coker, Jr.
2nd Lt. J. W. Carter
2nd Lt. B. D. Gilden
2nd Lt. C. A. Silliman
1st Lt. H. Dulberger
1st Lt. J. L. Sniffman
1st Lt. W. O. Denham
1st Lt. C. M. Croft
1st Lt. E. M. Holland
Capt. Z. H. Perry, Jr.
1st Lt. L. L. Casner
2nd Lt. C. E. Della Penna

Capt. J. J. DeSelm
1st Lt. R. J. Gans
2nd Lt. R. H. Goltzman

2nd Lt. I. Goodman
2nd Lt. H. I. Henricks

1st Lt. J. F. Paris
2nd Lt. D. Ridge
2nd Lt. T. J. Ryan
2nd Lt. P. E. Zimmermann

2nd Lt. R. A. Coleman
1st Lt. G. L. Kinnard
Capt. J. C. Henderson
2nd Lt. F. D. Johnston

1st Lt. R. E. Robertson
2nd Lt. J. R. Stewart, Jr.

1st Lt. D. R. Swindle
1st Lt. L. D. Talcott
2nd Lt. C. A. Hupp
2nd Lt. D. P. Richards

2nd Lt. W. H. Smith
1st Lt. J. E. Adkins
1st Lt. A. R. Gorenc
1st Lt. J. L. Gude
2nd Lt. A. W. Steinkor, Jr.

1st Lt. D. A. Bramlett
2nd Lt. C. E. Caster
2nd Lt. C. Friedel III
2nd Lt. D. E. Harlow
2nd Lt. H. J. Perry
2nd Lt. G. R. French
1st Lt. L. J. May
1st Lt. R. J. Coyle
1st Lt. S. A. Dawe
2nd Lt. L. L. Math-thews

2nd Lt. R. V. Norman
Capt. S. C. Skeiber
1st Lt. D. A. Hughes
1st Lt. A. S. Kahnoski
1st Lt. C. J. Strom
1st Lt. J. Turner
2nd Lt. J. P. Smith
1st Lt. J. L. Mathis
1st Lt. W. H. Savell
Maj. J. L. Likes
2nd Lt. L. J. Haverlandt

2nd Lt. J. M. Nikzas
2nd Lt. G. Colson
Lt. Col. M. J. Coyle
2nd Lt. B. Evans
1st Lt. E. E. Highley
1st Lt. J. A. O'Donnell

1st Lt. C. W. Pape
2nd Lt. J. L. Brady
2nd Lt. W. R. Carraway

2nd Lt. W. I. Frank
2nd Lt. W. K. Geist
1st Lt. R. F. Jones
2nd Lt. B. Kemp
2nd Lt. L. A. Kraus
2nd Lt. J. J. Lennon
2nd Lt. L. I. Lewine
1st Lt. W. Perkowsky

1st Lt. R. R. Ricard
1st Lt. N. Rosenthal
Capt. G. H. Scully
FO J. A. Gorman
Capt. R. R. Frillman

1st Lt. N. A. Hughes
1st Lt. E. K. Hum
1st Lt. R. E. Koch
1st Lt. R. E. Lee
2nd Lt. F. T. Parker
1st Lt. G. W. Roush
Capt. R. K. Stull
1st Lt. N. C. Thompson

1st Lt. C. E. Williams
Capt. L. D. Matter, Jr.
2nd Lt. H. L. Rhodes
1st Lt. K. E. Ashman
1st Lt. J. R. Durbin
1st Lt. R. W. Ehret
1st Lt. H. V. Hawkins
1st Lt. C. L. Hess
2nd Lt. J. A. Kean
2nd Lt. J. Kinsinger
2nd Lt. D. A. Kratzer
2nd Lt. R. C. Matthews

2nd Lt. J. M. Pauza
FO J. Ragona
1st Lt. C. J. Santarsiero

1st Lt. E. J. Zelik
1st Lt. R. L. Tomkinson

Capt. W. D. Bland, Jr.
2nd Lt. R. L. Jones
2nd Lt. G. B. Adkisson, Jr.

1st Lt. S. T. Ellis, Jr.
2nd Lt. E. P. Hughes, Jr.

1st Lt. J. W. Kerr
2nd Lt. G. E. Olson, Jr.

1st Lt. W. G. Streicher

WOUNDED IN MEDITERRANEAN AREA

Capt. L. L. Doty, Jr.
2nd Lt. J. M. Stewart
1st Lt. J. L. Thomson
1st Lt. L. K. Vensel
1st Lt. P. L. Williams
2nd Lt. A. F. Yates
Lt. Col. W. B. Campbell

2nd Lt. J. E. Craig
2nd Lt. G. P. Chavarlas

1st Lt. H. Kluber
2nd Lt. R. W. Knudsen

2nd Lt. F. B. Stein
2nd Lt. W. L. Beeson
2nd Lt. D. K. Jose
2nd Lt. M. I. Rees
Maj. M. B. Berger
1st Lt. J. Johnson, Jr.

1st Lt. P. J. Mitchell
2nd Lt. J. M. Fairbanks

2nd Lt. M. J. Orszulak
2nd Lt. M. Santer
2nd Lt. V. E. Balmas
2nd Lt. E. Hendrik-ma, Jr.

1st Lt. E. Welner
1st Lt. R. A. Armstrong

1st Lt. P. W. Gans
1st Lt. D. O. Gorgol
1st Lt. A. M. Irwin

WOUNDED IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

1st Lt. T. E. Glass
Maj. D. T. Robison
1st Lt. A. K. Powers
1st Lt. T. F. Quinn
FO A. C. Resech
Maj. G. Dewey
1st Lt. R. W. Armstrong

2nd Lt. R. L. Kratschmer
2nd Lt. R. J. Cuff
Capt. C. L. Goodwin
1st Lt. T. W. Lattanzi
1st Lt. D. W. Larry
1st Lt. T. Wright, Jr.

INTERMED BY GERMANY

1st Lt. E. J. Verga
2nd Lt. D. K. Wake
1st Lt. W. W. Altizer
1st Lt. G. R. Barfoot
2nd Lt. J. R. Butler, Jr.

2nd Lt. R. K. Hood
1st Lt. T. W. Bonds
2nd Lt. J. P. Cowger
FO R. E. Diles
FO R. F. Meeks
1st Lt. P. P. Pattison
2nd Lt. E. N. Peronto
2nd Lt. A. R. Seefuth
Capt. J. W. Simmons
1st Lt. J. H. White
2nd Lt. J. M. Axson, Jr.

2nd Lt. G. T. Baugh, Jr.

2nd Lt. M. N. Becker
1st Lt. P. W. Berndt
2nd Lt. W. M. Binswanger

1st Lt. W. M. Boggs
FO M. M. Bogue
1st Lt. C. J. Brown
2nd Lt. A. R. Brown-felder

2nd Lt. R. D. Buhla
2nd Lt. J. L. Cathey
1st Lt. L. Coates
2nd Lt. C. W. Diffenbaugh

2nd Lt. M. R. Dodd
2nd Lt. R. J. Dunn
2nd Lt. A. B. Fincher, Jr.

1st Lt. R. L. Fulton
Capt. K. N. Gillisple
2nd Lt. F. L. Hink
Lt. Col. N. R. Hoskot
2nd Lt. J. A. Kincaid
1st Lt. W. P. Long
2nd Lt. R. C. Lunt
1st Lt. R. G. McFall
2nd Lt. A. R. Mendenhall

1st Lt. H. G. Mockett, Jr.

2nd Lt. W. W. Moller
2nd Lt. R. Morton
2nd Lt. F. A. Moser, Jr.

Maj. F. J. Neland
1st Lt. V. K. Neufeld
FO R. A. Rocucci
1st Lt. W. J. Roeben
1st Lt. W. L. Rucker
2nd Lt. H. C. Schauer
1st Lt. W. I. Teller
1st Lt. E. R. Thompson

1st Lt. H. T. Tomlinson

Capt. S. A. Reid
1st Lt. A. W. James
Capt. C. R. Thomas, Jr.

2nd Lt. W. A. Edmund
2nd Lt. R. A. Gilbert
1st Lt. G. F. Orr
1st Lt. R. P. Arnold
1st Lt. R. C. Freeman
Capt. D. C. Hargrave
2nd Lt. W. M. Lovell

WOUNDED IN MEDITERRANEAN AREA

2nd Lt. R. J. Johnston
2nd Lt. C. Kobrin
2nd Lt. C. J. McMillan

1st Lt. R. J. Morgen-besser
1st Lt. J. M. Neuffer
2nd Lt. H. F. Robbins
2nd Lt. L. S. Setek
1st Lt. E. A. Harling
1st Lt. J. L. Jeffress
2nd Lt. R. E. Shauck
1st Lt. S. W. Street
Lt. Col. J. L. Bourne
2nd Lt. W. F. Hoefner
Capt. R. M. MacLennan

Lt. Col. H. Y. McSweeney
1st Lt. F. Garcia
2nd Lt. A. W. Rasca
1st Lt. W. S. Jones, Jr.

1st Lt. W. P. Matthews
1st Lt. G. A. Isaacson
2nd Lt. J. S. Megahan
2nd Lt. W. C. Babington

2nd Lt. F. L. Dunham
2nd Lt. G. H. Reichert
1st Lt. R. J. Cottle

WOUNDED IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

1st Lt. T. E. Glass
Maj. D. T. Robison
1st Lt. A. K. Powers
1st Lt. T. F. Quinn
FO A. C. Resech
Maj. G. Dewey
1st Lt. R. W. Armstrong

2nd Lt. R. L. Kratschmer
2nd Lt. R. J. Cuff
Capt. C. L. Goodwin
1st Lt. T. W. Lattanzi
1st Lt. D. W. Larry
1st Lt. T. Wright, Jr.

INTERMED BY GERMANY

1st Lt. E. J. Verga
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1st Lt. W. W. Altizer
1st Lt. G. R. Barfoot
2nd Lt. J. R. Butler, Jr.

2nd Lt. R. K. Hood
1st Lt. T. W. Bonds
2nd Lt. J. P. Cowger
FO R. E. Diles
FO R. F. Meeks
1st Lt. P. P. Pattison
2nd Lt. E. N. Peronto
2nd Lt. A. R. Seefuth
Capt. J. W. Simmons
1st Lt. J. H. White
2nd Lt. J. M. Axson, Jr.

2nd Lt. G. T. Baugh, Jr.

2nd Lt. M. N. Becker
1st Lt. P. W. Berndt
2nd Lt. W. M. Binswanger

1st Lt. W. M. Boggs
FO M. M. Bogue
1st Lt. C. J. Brown
2nd Lt. A. R. Brown-felder

2nd Lt. R. D. Buhla
2nd Lt. J. L. Cathey
1st Lt. L. Coates
2nd Lt. C. W. Diffenbaugh

2nd Lt. M. R. Dodd
2nd Lt. R. J. Dunn
2nd Lt. A. B. Fincher, Jr.

1st Lt. R. L. Fulton
Capt. K. N. Gillisple
2nd Lt. F. L. Hink
Lt. Col. N. R. Hoskot
2nd Lt. J. A. Kincaid
1st Lt. W. P. Long
2nd Lt. R. C. Lunt
1st Lt. R. G. McFall
2nd Lt. A. R. Mendenhall

1st Lt. H. G. Mockett, Jr.

2nd Lt. W. W. Moller
2nd Lt. R. Morton
2nd Lt. F. A. Moser, Jr.

Maj. F. J. Neland
1st Lt. V. K. Neufeld
FO R. A. Rocucci
1st Lt. W. J. Roeben
1st Lt. W. L. Rucker
2nd Lt. H. C. Schauer
1st Lt. W. I. Teller
1st Lt. E. R. Thompson

1st Lt. H. T. Tomlinson

2nd Lt. A. F. Buccell
2nd Lt. R. S. Bullard
2nd Lt. W. O. Cox, Jr.

2nd Lt. T. S. Elward
2nd Lt. W. H. Englehart

2nd Lt. R. A. Huettel
1st Lt. J. D. Johnson
2nd Lt. R. E. King
2nd Lt. R. R. Koester
2nd Lt. W. J. Korsmeyer

2nd Lt. W. L. Lanten
Capt. B. D. Little
Capt. F. H. Mason
FO J. A. Michels

2nd Lt. E. W. Newton, Jr.

2nd Lt. F. Royalty
2nd Lt. C. E. Ryan, Jr.
2nd Lt. L. J. Schwier
FO R. J. Thode
2nd Lt. D. K. Wake
2nd Lt. W. E. Walburn

2nd Lt. L. W. Walker
1st Lt. M. R. Ashton
2nd Lt. R. D. Bartley
1st Lt. M. E. Bender
1st Lt. W. J. Bunton
2nd Lt. H. L. Floor
1st Lt. D. R. Knapp
2nd Lt. S. A. Nesbitt, Jr.

2nd Lt. D. L. Schoen-lein
1st Lt. A. R. Blanchard
2nd Lt. M. A. Gard
2nd Lt. J. W. Hayes
2nd Lt. W. D. Mehegan

2nd Lt. B. J. Nozicka
2nd Lt. J. J. Peck
2nd Lt. C. W. Richards

2nd Lt. D. E. Scott
2nd Lt. W. W. Sharkey
2nd Lt. W. G. Spangler

1st Lt. F. W. Taylor
FO J. V. Waller
2nd Lt. F. I. Botkin
2nd Lt. R. W. Darnall

2nd Lt. K. A. Durt-schli
2nd Lt. V. T. Johnson
2nd Lt. B. J. Mohan
1st Lt. M. M. Blevins
2nd Lt. C. A. Kelly
2nd Lt. W. N. Bitterman

2nd Lt. H. B. Bruser, Jr.

2nd Lt. H. E. Graves, Jr.

2nd Lt. A. J. Hackbarth

2nd Lt. H. P. Leblanc
2nd Lt. J. H. Mutz
1st Lt. W. L. Pugh
2nd Lt. R. A. Scott
2nd Lt. R. D. Burnham

FO C. E. Child
2nd Lt. R. G. Chapman

2nd Lt. N. D. Hershberger

2nd Lt. J. E. Pennoyer, Jr.

2nd Lt. J. R. Richards
2nd Lt. J. H. Andrews
1st Lt. S. Bakanauskas

1st Lt. N. R. Bellinger
Capt. R. Bennett
2nd Lt. R. G. Donovan

1st Lt. S. M. Goldhagen

2nd Lt. R. E. Hincley

1st Lt. F. B. Hoeltgen
1st Lt. L. H. Johansen, Jr.

2nd Lt. R. L. Nagle
1st Lt. A. Nuttall
2nd Lt. H. W. Rainey, Jr.

2nd Lt. J. J. Scally
1st Lt. G. Tirono
2nd Lt. R. A. Warren, Jr.

1st Lt. A. W. Washburn, Jr.

2nd Lt. S. F. Young
2nd Lt. R. S. Baney
2nd Lt. D. V. Betz
2nd Lt. R. T. Blomberg, Jr.

2nd Lt. B. K. Bockstanz

2nd Lt. E. L. Bockstanz

2nd Lt. R. F. Burns
1st Lt. R. J. Carpen-ter

2nd Lt. J. T. Christie

2nd Lt. R. S. Carpen-ter
2nd Lt. J. F. Everts, Jr.
2nd Lt. J. C. Geissler
2nd Lt. A. Jefferson
Capt. A. J. Koscin-aki
2nd Lt. J. E. McKay
Capt. J. M. Morris
2nd Lt. R. T. Olson
2nd Lt. J. M. Purnford
2nd Lt. R. G. Uhl
1st Lt. A. M. Robin-son, Jr.
2nd Lt. G. C. Schu-maker
2nd Lt. H. V. Smith
1st Lt. R. H. Sumner
2nd Lt. C. M. Allen
2nd Lt. E. O. Ander-son
Capt. J. F. Bell
FO V. E. Billman
1st Lt. W. C. Brooks, Jr.

2nd Lt. R. L. Carroll
2nd Lt. E. J. Hart-wick
2nd Lt. B. C. Heffron
2nd Lt. A. G. Johnson
2nd Lt. R. H. John-son
1st Lt. R. W. Peter-son
1st Lt. R. M. Polich
1st Lt. R. S. Schu-melster
2nd Lt. L. M. Wals
1st Lt. R. H. Clark
2nd Lt. C. Hughes, Jr.
2nd Lt. J. C. Neill
2nd Lt. D. G. Wil-liams, Jr.

2nd Lt. R. J. Ama-inger
1st Lt. J. P. Armer
1st Lt. G. Baum
2nd Lt. W. E. Boyd
1st Lt. T. K. Eldridge
1st Lt. F. P. Flem-ing, Jr.

1st Lt. F. T. Gillespie
2nd Lt. J. Marlow
2nd Lt. A. E. Novak
2nd Lt. F. O. Ruther-ford
2nd Lt. J. A. Shaw
2nd Lt. J. F. Tyrrell, Jr.

1st Lt. R. Jenkins
Capt. R. E. Lamb
2nd Lt. O. M. Rind-erknecht
1st Lt. K. F. Dannehl
1st Lt. W. S. Dwyer
1st Lt. B. L. Hamel
1st Lt. D. B. Harsh
2nd Lt. E. Jones, Jr.
2nd Lt. L. D. Kinley
FO R. E. Mickadell
2nd Lt. R. E. Roan
2nd Lt. J. E. Cuddihoe
1st Lt. A. R. Damante
FO H. Eastman, Jr.
2nd Lt. R. E. Hender-son
2nd Lt. J. R. Ander-son
2nd Lt. T. E. Becker
2nd Lt. J. Bernstein
2nd Lt. J. J. Brinley
2nd Lt. J. D. Coccia
2nd Lt. T. F. Gannon
2nd Lt. P. A. Kolsti-nen
2nd Lt. E. J. Kono-pack, Jr.
FO R. W. Magel
2nd Lt. F. H. Mason
2nd Lt. J. W. Neal, Jr.
2nd Lt. F. J. Nish
1st Lt. S. F. O'Leak
FO B. J. Pasternio
2nd Lt. V. O. Russo
2nd Lt. L. A. Ryan, Jr.
1st Lt. R. J. Schomp
2nd Lt. J. G. Schwel-gart
FO D. B. Seaman
1st Lt. J. P. Terry
2nd Lt. J. Tyrell
2nd Lt. C. P. Walton
FO L. E. Wohlrab
2nd Lt. J. M. Gard
2nd Lt. B. L. Adams
1st Lt. M. H. Albert
2nd Lt. C. F. Bailey
2nd Lt. W. P. Banks
2nd Lt. W. H. Beemer
2nd Lt. B. P. Benson, Jr.
2nd Lt. F. J. Bergin
2nd Lt. W. Bernstein
2nd Lt. D. J. Bishop
1st Lt. A. W. Boam
1st Lt. M. A. Bonomo
2nd Lt. H. Both, Jr.
2nd Lt. D. J. Brennan
2nd Lt. G. H. Britton
2nd Lt. G. C. Browne
1st Lt. W. B. Buchs-baum

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Army Casualties

(Continued from Preceding Page)

1st Lt. R. M. Buckley
2nd Lt. W. J. Buras
2nd Lt. R. J. Carey
1st Lt. W. D. Carey
F O I. J. Cohen
2nd Lt. H. J. Cook
2nd Lt. H. F. Davie
2nd Lt. A. J. Dresner
2nd Lt. W. Dye, jr.
2nd Lt. T. B. Fadman
2nd Lt. A. V. Fagan
2nd Lt. D. B. Field
2nd Lt. H. Fisher
2nd Lt. B. J. Gaudinier
2nd Lt. W. M. Gavigan, jr.
2nd Lt. A. Genova
1st Lt. McD. Godfrey
2nd Lt. G. Gomez
2nd Lt. L. Goodman
1st Lt. H. C. Greve
2nd Lt. R. P. Helthoff
2nd Lt. W. H. Hollmann, jr.
2nd Lt. H. Jacobson
1st Lt. H. R. James
Capt. J. Jaynes
Capt. L. Kaplan
2nd Lt. M. Kitt
2nd Lt. P. C. Koegel
1st Lt. A. Kuzynski
2nd Lt. M. E. Mikrut
F O A. F. Muller
1st Lt. J. E. Mulligan
1st Lt. V. W. Munroe
1st Lt. N. V. V. F. Munson
2nd Lt. H. H. Northrop
2nd Lt. J. W. Nozynski
1st Lt. D. G. Olenych
2nd Lt. J. P. O'Neill
1st Lt. D. W. Owens
2nd Lt. H. Pasvovll
2nd Lt. J. M. Pettus
2nd Lt. V. Prezioso
2nd Lt. J. C. Quinn
2nd Lt. W. G. Rohrbach
2nd Lt. M. F. Rooney
1st Lt. D. T. Ruby
Capt. J. A. Ryan, jr.
1st Lt. S. J. Rydzewski, jr.
2nd Lt. A. J. Rzesot-araki
2nd Lt. I. Sals
F O J. F. Sammon
2nd Lt. S. G. Saslow
2nd Lt. H. J. Scully
2nd Lt. R. C. Swart
2nd Lt. H. W. Swern-off
2nd Lt. M. L. Thompson
2nd Lt. E. Torgesen
1st Lt. A. Webster
2nd Lt. R. J. Widmer
2nd Lt. R. J. Williams
2nd Lt. I. D. Witty
1st Lt. A. O. Blanton, jr.
2nd Lt. N. L. Gourley
1st Lt. R. C. Hefner
2nd Lt. A. H. Kent, jr.
1st Lt. W. A. Murphy, jr.
2nd Lt. F. C. Phillips, jr.
1st Lt. E. Z. Tucker
1st Lt. W. A. Wall
2nd Lt. W. T. Weak
Capt. R. Blatherwick
2nd Lt. V. L. Burda
2nd Lt. H. H. Halstead
2nd Lt. A. J. Hilde, jr.
2nd Lt. D. J. Murray
2nd Lt. W. E. Wanstrom
1st Lt. N. Adler
2nd Lt. G. W. Beckner
2nd Lt. W. C. Berry
1st Lt. D. F. Blount

2nd Lt. W. J. Cherry
2nd Lt. C. J. Conlin, jr.
1st Lt. H. J. Davies
2nd Lt. I. C. Dodd, jr.
2nd Lt. M. M. Fouts
2nd Lt. S. P. Gialmo
F O L. T. Green
2nd Lt. L. N. Kalgreen
2nd Lt. J. W. Kirkbride
2nd Lt. P. W. Luthy
1st Lt. J. C. Morris
2nd Lt. C. A. Patterson
2nd Lt. N. J. Pettitt
2nd Lt. M. L. Ransom
2nd Lt. R. A. Schoefler
2nd Lt. R. E. Shank
2nd Lt. B. A. Staudt
2nd Lt. J. R. Sigsworth
2nd Lt. R. S. Favra
2nd Lt. R. W. Willen
2nd Lt. M. V. Bates
2nd Lt. E. A. Binger, jr.
1st Lt. E. W. Bowyer
1st Lt. W. L. Duncan
2nd Lt. M. A. Gard
2nd Lt. W. R. Hiatt
1st Lt. D. A. Himes
Capt. R. P. Lowman
2nd Lt. J. M. Wade
2nd Lt. W. M. Beals
2nd Lt. E. J. Bennett
1st Lt. J. W. Benton, jr.
1st Lt. L. N. Clarke
2nd Lt. W. R. Davis
Col. P. R. Goode
2nd Lt. L. L. Leclair

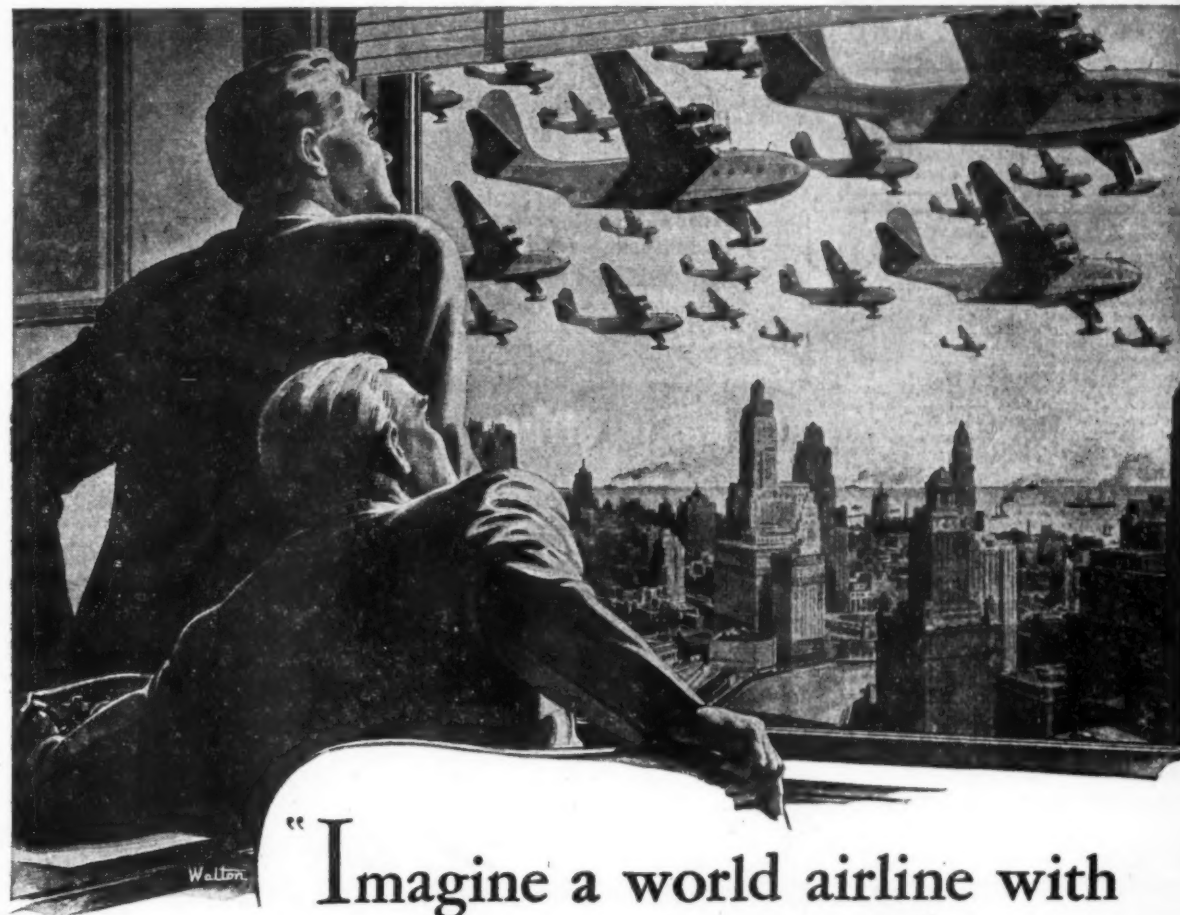
1st Lt. R. B. Hausser, jr.
2nd Lt. R. W. Strong
1st Lt. R. M. Ward
1st Lt. K. T. Weston
1st Lt. D. E. Wilson
2nd Lt. J. W. Allen
1st Lt. B. V. Amato
1st Lt. J. W. Anderson
2nd Lt. W. Barth
Capt. K. L. Bayles
1st Lt. L. Benne
2nd Lt. K. E. Blackburn
2nd Lt. M. H. Butler
2nd Lt. D. J. Clark, II
F O G. T. Davis
2nd Lt. E. R. Dubas
1st Lt. W. Elliott
2nd Lt. R. F. Emick
1st Lt. I. J. Feibus
F O J. J. Fletcher
2nd Lt. C. J. Fuent-stueck
2nd Lt. J. B. Gamble, jr.
2nd Lt. J. G. Holmes
2nd Lt. J. G. Kelly
2nd Lt. E. W. Kemmerer
2nd Lt. R. J. Klein
2nd Lt. H. W. Koepke
2nd Lt. M. Kuchwara
2nd Lt. W. T. Lease, jr.
2nd Lt. J. D. Magargee
2nd Lt. S. J. Manzek
2nd Lt. T. C. McCarthy
2nd Lt. B. A. Nise-wenger

Army and Navy Journal

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2nd Lt. R. E. Nye
2nd Lt. T. J. O'Hol-leran
2nd Lt. M. H. Osborn
1st Lt. W. J. Pater-nick
Capt. R. R. Patton
2nd Lt. W. F. Reagan
2nd Lt. D. T. Rose
2nd Lt. J. L. Schwartz
Capt. R. M. Scott
F O J. E. Secler
2nd Lt. W. Shepler
2nd Lt. E. R. Shull
1st Lt. D. A. Siani, jr.
Capt. W. C. Slanina
2nd Lt. J. Spontak
1st Lt. R. C. Theis
2nd Lt. M. Voytish, jr.
2nd Lt. T. N. Wey-gandt
2nd Lt. S. Yarema
2nd Lt. M. Della Selva
1st Lt. J. L. Monahan
2nd Lt. L. A. Perry
2nd Lt. W. H. Ballen-ger
Capt. F. S. Holmes, jr.
2nd Lt. H. A. Johnson
1st Lt. C. Sanders
2nd Lt. W. F. Dry
2nd Lt. J. M. Beatty

(Continued on Next Page)



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(Continued from Preceding Page)

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Lt. Col. R. M. Cheal
2nd Lt. J. B. Downey
1st Lt. J. T. Fitzgerald, jr.
F O I. Groskind
1st Lt. C. R. Hughes
2nd Lt. M. T. Osborne
1st Lt. W. C. Akins
F O F. B. Benton
Capt. G. D. Binks
2nd Lt. M. S. Boyce
2nd Lt. W. K. Boyd, jr.
1st Lt. R. L. Brimage
1st Lt. E. M. Brown
1st Lt. W. E. Bullard, jr.
2nd Lt. C. B. Busbee
1st Lt. F. T. Cadena, jr.
2nd Lt. R. L. Carter
1st Lt. T. L. Donohoo, jr.
2nd Lt. H. D. Dow
2nd Lt. L. E. Ford

2nd Lt. E. A. Grunewald
1st Lt. J. W. Hawkins
2nd Lt. J. M. Holt
Capt. J. W. Howard
1st Lt. D. V. Kendrick
1st Lt. M. E. Mulry
2nd Lt. G. M. Nelson
Capt. C. W. Nelson
2nd Lt. R. A. Neumann
2nd Lt. J. C. Norris
2nd Lt. J. Z. Rowe
Maj. F. D. Smith
2nd Lt. W. L. Waldman
1st Lt. J. N. Ware
1st Lt. A. W. Webb
1st Lt. C. V. Webb
2nd Lt. M. Weinstein
2nd Lt. G. C. Williams
2nd Lt. J. B. Wilson
1st Lt. H. M. Bown

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2nd Lt. E. E. Poulsen
2nd Lt. J. S. Collopy
1st Lt. H. T. Tomlinson
2nd Lt. J. D. Antonious
2nd Lt. G. C. Ball
Capt. W. R. Beckett, jr.
Capt. R. Bennett
1st Lt. R. S. Brackens
1st Lt. W. E. Brown, III
Capt. J. D. Clark
1st Lt. E. G. Conway, jr.
Capt. J. H. Moorman
2nd Lt. J. W. Setliff
2nd Lt. L. A. Sorenson
1st Lt. R. A. Welsen
1st Lt. I. N. Alhadeff
2nd Lt. G. C. Ballantyne
2nd Lt. J. M. Bodker
FO R. W. Day
1st Lt. D. E. Farmer
FO E. D. Geoghegan
1st Lt. L. E. Finney
2nd Lt. E. M. Kesler

2nd Lt. J. C. Muller
2nd Lt. L. A. Bergen
1st Lt. D. B. Bruns
2nd Lt. W. H. Goetz
2nd Lt. A. C. Hanson
1st Lt. A. E. Hoell
2nd Lt. R. J. G. Horn
2nd Lt. M. H. Hoskins
1st Lt. D. B. Kluth
2nd Lt. G. A. Krumholz
2nd Lt. W. A. Langenfeld
Capt. J. Marini
2nd Lt. R. E. Marsho
2nd Lt. W. V. McNabb
2nd Lt. C. H. Meyer
FO W. G. Newirth
1st Lt. L. F. Rawlings
1st Lt. F. W. Ristau, jr.
2nd Lt. K. J. Rudkin
2nd Lt. R. A. Selts
2nd Lt. D. G. Severson
2nd Lt. G. A. Tice
2nd Lt. E. A. Weiss
2nd Lt. J. J. Wojcikowski
1st Lt. R. W. Siltamaki

INTERNEED BY HUNGARY
1st Lt. J. J. Shepard, jr.
INTERNEED BY SLOVAKIA
2nd Lt. F. C. Soltes

Army Promotions
(Continued from Page 459)

S.Sgt. J. R. Muller
S.Sgt. E. R. Nathans
S.Sgt. C. B. Pettyjohn
S.Sgt. F. J. Pokrzywa
S.Sgt. J. T. Reynolds
S.Sgt. R. M. Varty
S.Sgt. D. J. Weber
S.Sgt. E. T. Cooper
T.Sgt. J. T. Eylens, jr.
S.Sgt. W. A. Griffith
T.Sgt. C. G. Lamb
S.Sgt. R. H. Neidringhaus
S.Sgt. V. Pyle
S.Sgt. N. B. Bengford
S.Sgt. L. D. Cruise
S.Sgt. F. D. Eckrosh
S.Sgt. A. A. Russell
S.Sgt. E. H. Syra
T.Sgt. O. A. Hay

T.Sgt. C. W. Manalle
S.Sgt. G. R. Pilgrim
G. M. McGlue, TC
T. B. Gwynn, jr., QMC
W. F. Hodgkinson, jr., QMC
H. A. Balder, jr., FA
F. L. Couch, AUS
R. A. Boldue, MC
G. Reese, AC
E. J. Dobski, MC
C. W. Burch, CE
J. B. Chase, JAGD
LaF. W. Argetsinger, AUS
L. A. Squitieri, CE
D. Fox, AGD
A. H. Warner, MC
G. C. Watson, FA
R. H. Dunn, MC

C. W. Kenney, MC
C. Cone, Inf
M. R. Tedrick, AC
H. W. Carlisle, AC
R. H. Wadsworth, VC
G. J. Wendel, OD
H. L. Johnson, jr., JAGD
R. Sansone, AC
M. A. Wynne, CE
S. H. Franklin, SC
A. H. Arndt, QMC
R. W. Huffman, AC
O. J. Laird, AC
C. W. Nummy, TC
H. D. Rothrock, OD
R. W. Collins, jr., MC
H. N. Beall, TC
G. L. Hyslop, QMC
L. M. Mattison, MC
E. L. Murrill, AC
J. C. Burke, TC
C. T. Webb, CE
J. Q. Stratton, AC
H. T. McClay, AC
G. Stewart, AC
W. C. Rasmussen, MC
R. L. Sutton, jr., MC
H. E. Morrill, AC
L. M. Gabbe, TC
R. Hazen, AC
R. E. Kenim, AC
J. T. Ruby, AC
C. E. Yeargin, AC
C. E. Allen, AC
H. M. Goss, SC
J. A. Martin, AC
B. A. Calapil, AC
A. E. Spall, AC
J. Hayes, FA
R. A. Breuner, AC
W. J. B. Young, AC
B. J. Nettles, jr., AC
W. C. Schofield, VC
D. M. Miller, CAC
L. M. Coffin, AC

C. E. Brown, OD
J. D. Patterson, TC
J. W. Thompson, jr., AC
R. Gildehaus, CE
J. G. Williams, AC
L. B. VanNest, jr., TC
H. A. Feldman, MC
A. M. Jones, OD
L. T. Steele, AC
R. H. Chambers, AGD
M. E. Maher, TC
W. H. Harrell, AC
H. J. Coulter, AUS
L. D. Girtman, TC
M. Fisher, TC
O. J. Laird, AC
G. E. Adams, jr., AC
R. E. Grandy, QMC
O. G. King, MC
K. J. Hodson, JAGD
W. L. Bently, AC
W. B. Swarts, jr., MC
K. M. Berninger, AC
J. H. Whitle, AC
R. D. Adams, AC
J. J. Mixon, QMC
R. J. Beauchamp, QMC
N. J. Lombardi, QMC
C. L. Greene, AC
W. H. Coogan, QMC
W. R. Clark, Inf
D. L. Alexander, AC
J. L. Bennett, AUS
J. D. Dunlap, AC
W. L. Darling, MAC
J. W. Puller, AC
R. P. Haney, AC
B. F. Ladon, SC
M. L. Shaner, Ch
J. K. Lawson, AC
E. A. Richardson, WAC
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A new War Department pamphlet, No. 21-24, "Explanation of the GI Bill of Rights," has been published. Pamphlet No. 21-4, "Information for Soldiers Going Back to Civilian Life," has been revised and now includes information contained in No. 21-4A, "Additional Information for Soldiers Going Back to Civilian Life."

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U. S. COAST GUARD

COAST Guard Merchant Marine Hearing Units are now operating in Cherbourg, Marseille, Naples, Hollandia and other recently seized ports. In addition, the most distant link in the chain was forged when units were established in India and Ceylon.

"In these Asiatic countries, where the larger ports are 1,000 miles or so apart, the problem of servicing merchant ships is largely geographic," the Coast Guard said. Coast Guard officers, however, traveling by plane, are able to maintain close liaison with consular and shipping officials in each.

Officials of the Coast Guard say that these Merchant Marine Inspection duties are expected to remain a part of the Coast Guard's duties after the war. At present studies are underway to provide means of transferring officers in these inspection units to the Regular Coast Guard. There are no Merchant Marine inspectors in the Regular establishment at present.

Reserve Meeting

A two-day conference of Coast Guard Temporary Reserve officers with Headquarters officials ended recently with a dinner honoring Vice Adm. R. R. Waesche USCG, Commandant of the Coast Guard, and Vice Adm. Randall Jacobs, USN, chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel. At the Washington meeting the Reservists, assembled from the 12 naval districts, presented Admiral Waesche with a testimonial scroll.

Both Admirals Waesche and Jacobs lauded the Reserve as an important military force which is performing a vital war service. Conference sessions were presided over by Capt. A. C. Marts, chief of the Temporary Reserve Division. A discussion of the problems affecting the organization was the purpose of the two-day meet.

Academy Prep Applications

Coast Guard Headquarters announced that applications will be accepted for second-term Academy Preparatory School from enlisted men who meet the qualifications governing appointments to cadetships in the U. S. Coast Guard. In encouraging enlisted men to apply, commanding officers have been informed that applica-

tions must not reach Headquarters later than 1 January.

Command Changes

Rear Adm. Joseph F. Farley assumed his duties as Chief Personnel Officer of the Coast Guard 11 Dec. Rear Adm. Robert Donohue, former Personnel Chief, began his duties as Chief of the Office of Air-Sea Rescue.

Admiral Donohue is presently setting up the organization of the new agency, which is expected to take over all matters pertaining to air-sea rescue for both the Army and Navy. As the war in the Pacific moves closer to Japan, it is important that this agency function as a coordinat-

ing unit for both services. It was pointed out by officials that under the new set-up, the lives of many service personnel are expected to be saved.

Under Admiral Donohue's office will come the organization, operations, training and personnel matters regarding assignment for operations in all parts of the world. The new unit will require considerable personnel, and is believed to be the largest organization established in the Guard.

Vets Preference for (T) Reserves

Under Secretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard has advised the Civil Service Commission that only members of the Temporary Reserve who performed active full-time duty with pay and allowances at shore stations or on Coast Guard vessels are eligible for veterans' prefer-

ence. It was pointed out that an officer must be on active duty, even though he holds a temporary status, for a period of more than sixty days in order to qualify for the veterans' preference provided by the Civil Service Commission.

Western Defense Command

Maj. Gen. Henry C. Pratt has been designated as commanding general of the Western Defense Command during the temporary absence of Maj. Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel.

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U. S. War Round Up

BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR

We have cleared the Germans from the west bank of the Roer River on a broad front and we face the Cologne plains beyond Duren. In the center of the front, on two sides of Saarbrücken, we have carried the war onto German soil. The industrial province of the Saar lies before our guns. Especially striking have been the gains at the left flank of our southern armies in the Karlsruhe area where we have pushed the enemy from his last sizable holdings of French territory in a drive toward the Bavarian Palatinate.

German casualties for a three-week period are estimated as having been almost 7,000 a day in men killed, seriously wounded or taken prisoner. The figure is no doubt smaller now, but it is obvious that a considerable number of German divisions were badly mauled. An estimate at SHAEF headquarters last Saturday was that Germany had suffered 152,000 casualties in the current offensive from 8 Nov. to the end of November.

By heavy fighting, we have reached positions from which we may jump off upon most important German industrial regions. The Siegfried Line has been partly breached in the approach to the Ruhr Valley. We are at grips with German frontier defenses as we cross the Saar River and press upon the Saar Valley, some of whose lesser industrial plants have already fallen to us. The advance at Karlsruhe threatens another entry into the populous valley of the Rhine where lie the chemical centers of Mannheim and Ludwigshafen 45 miles away.

In more detail as to the military events of the week on this front, Canadian and British troops have had the problem of contending with the hogs and lakes made by Germany's deliberate effort to flood the lands of the Rhine estuary. While the American Ninth Army has been relatively quiet after heavy fighting in clearing the Roer River bank as far as Jülich, the American First Army has been battling in the Duren area to complete the capture of the Roer's west bank.

On the American Third Army front the 90th Division which crossed the Saar at Dillingen has repulsed a series of enemy counterblows at a spot which appears to be sensitive to the Germans. The 95th Division which captured Saarlautern has also been fighting within the Siegfried Line defenses. The 35th Division, among the forces hemming in Saarbrücken, pushed onto German soil by crossing the Blies River and entering Habkirchen.

On the Seventh Army front, the 70th Division fought its way into Haguenau. The Maginot Line was penetrated as Seventh Army troops pushed beyond Seltz in the Rhine Valley on the way to Karlsruhe and advanced toward the Siegfried Line in the area of Biche and the country north of Niederbronn. French troops and our 36th Di-

vision were clearing up Germans in the Rhine plain and the Vosges Mountains north and southwest of Colmar.

On the Italian front, troops of the Eighth Army have been in hard fighting around Faenza and have probed the enemy north of Ravenna.

United States Army casualties in Italy through 9 December, since the time of the landings on the mainland of Italy have been 18,898 killed, 67,194 wounded and 12,274 missing—a total of 98,366.

On the eastern front, Russian troops after their swift drive in western Hungary pushed close upon Budapest from the south. Other Russian forces helped to close the pincers in the north by capturing the railroad junction of Goedoele. An advance has also been made near the Czechoslovak border with the capture of Loc. Another advance has been made west and north of Miskolc.

During this last week the battle of the Philippines has entered a more intensive and decisive stage. Our 7th Division was transported around the Island of Leyte to Ormoc Bay on the west side where a landing was effected several miles south of Ormoc. On shore these troops swiftly divided elements of the enemy. Many Japanese were caught and killed in a pocket as the 7th Division pressed northward to join the 7th. The newly landed forces captured the town of Ormoc which had been the principal supply base for the enemy. The bulk of the Japanese are now hemmed in on three sides north and northeast of Ormoc. They still have a coastal supply point at Palompon which is connected with the Ormoc Valley by a winding trail.

The sailing of the 77th Division into what had been enemy waters touched off a furious series of battles which may still continue. The picture should be made quite clear. While we have been aggressive, so have been the Japanese. They have had the planes constantly to attack our initial convoy to western Leyte and our supply shipping. We have sustained ship damage and casualties en route. But the destruction wrought by our planes, both Army and Navy, and by torpedo boats has much more than offset our own losses. During the past week we have destroyed two Japanese convoys, one of which was approaching western Leyte at about the same time the 77th Division was arriving there. That Japanese convoy of 13 ships was completely destroyed at sea.

Out of the next Japanese convoy bound for Palompon on Monday and Tuesday, 4 transports and 3 destroyers were sunk. Two transports and one destroyer were also hit and left burning at Palompon. Since the invasion of Leyte began we have wrecked a total of 9 enemy convoys, destroying at least 39 transports and 28 warships with troop losses to the enemy of more than 30,000 men.

In addition to attacking American convoys, the Japanese aggressively dropped 300 parachutists near an American airfield on Leyte. They did sabotage work until they

were driven off and hunted down.

Although our attack on Japan is just beginning, Tokyo is reported to be evacuating civilians from some of its war industry centers. This should not be taken to mean that Japan's war production will slacken, but any disruption of Japan's economic and social system is an advantage to us and a personal demonstration to the Japanese people of the blunders of their war lords.

The news from China is more heartening this week. The Chinese strengthened themselves in defense of Kwelyang and the Japanese, under Chinese pressure, pulled back into Kwangsi Province. Their first threat to Chinese connections with the Burma Road was at least temporarily halted. Planes of the 14th Air Force acted in close support of Chinese ground troops in checking the enemy columns.

The Japanese have forces and organization available in south China for further action. The danger of a new enemy attack remains.

In Burma, British and Chinese troops supported by American and British planes have everywhere advanced. Partly pushed, partly withdrawing, the enemy is evacuating great sections of North Burma. British troops, thrusting through Naba, have occupied Indaw, a railway junction 117 miles southwest of Myitkyina and have taken over Katha, on the Irrawaddy River. Chinese troops have bypassed Bhamo, advancing south to threaten the Japanese-held section of the Burma Road.

United States Army casualties as reported through 28 November 1944 are as follows: 92,135 killed, 272,351 wounded, 62,786 missing and 56,885 prisoners—a total of 483,957. Of the wounded, 126,592 have returned to duty.

TWENTIETH AIR FORCE

No. 28, 7 Dec.—An aircraft plant at Mukden and other strategic military targets in Japanese-dominated Manchuria were bombed today by a large force of B-29's aircraft of Maj. Gen. LeMay's Twentieth Bomber Command. One B-29 was lost to enemy action.

No. 29, 7 Dec.—Revised reports of today's attack by a large force of B-29 aircraft of Major General LeMay's Twentieth Bomber Command on an aircraft plant at Mukden and other objectives in Japanese-dominated Manchuria reveal that three Superfortresses were lost to enemy action, while 63 Japanese planes were destroyed, probably destroyed and damaged.

In the large air battle which developed during the mission 26 Japanese fighter aircraft were destroyed, 13 probably destroyed and 24 damaged. The largest previous toll of Japanese aircraft was the Twentieth Bomber Command's 21 Nov. mission to Omura, Japan, during which 20 Japanese planes were destroyed, 19 probably destroyed, and 22 others damaged.

No. 30, 8 Dec.—A sizable task force of Superfortresses from Brig. Gen. H. S. Hansell's XXI Bomber Command today struck heavily at Japanese military installations on the island of Iwo Jima. The B-29's dropped a record load of bombs in the midday strike at the island approximately 750 miles north of the XXI Bomber Command's base on Saipan in the Mariana Islands.

No. 31, 13 Dec.—Nagoya, home of the Mitsubishi Aircraft Plant and one of Japan's four principal industrial manufacturing centers, was the target of a sizable force of XXI Bomber Command B-29's today, General H. H. Arnold, in his capacity as Commanding General of the Twentieth Air Force, announced at the War Department.

The attack on Nagoya, city of nearly a million and a half inhabitants, was made in day-

light. Preliminary reports from Brig. Gen. H. S. Hansell, commander of the XXI Bomber Command, based on Saipan, reveal that the bombing was accomplished visually and that heavy explosions and large fires were observed in the target area.

CINCPAC

No. 197, 6 Dec.—Fighters of the Second Marine Aircraft Wing destroyed a building on Babelthup in the Palaus on 4 Dec (West Longitude Date). Supply areas on Pagan in the Marianas were attacked by Seventh Army Air Force fighters and the airstrip was bombed by Marine fighters on 4 Dec.

No. 198, 7 Dec.—About ten enemy twin engine Betty bombers attacked installations on Saipan in the Marianas in the early morning of 6 Dec. A few bombs were dropped on the island and strafing attacks were made. One Army Superfortress bomber was destroyed and two damaged. Casualties to personnel were one killed, one seriously wounded, and a number of others slightly wounded. Island and ship antiaircraft guns shot down six of the attacking Japanese aircraft.

No. 199, 8 Dec.—A heavy force of Liberators of the Seventh Army Air Force and Fleet Air Wing One, escorted by Lightning fighters of the Seventh Air Force, struck at Iwo Jima in the Volcanos on 7 Dec. Surface units of the Pacific Fleet bombarded shore installations on the island in a coordinated attack on the same date. These operations were carried out in cooperation with a heavy attack by the XXI Bomber Command.

No. 200, 8 Dec.—The air attack on Iwo Jima, reported by Communiqué No. 199, was conducted by a large force of aircraft, including a sizeable force of B-29's, 108 Liberators, and 30 Lightnings. The B-29's encountered no anti-aircraft or fighter opposition and none were lost. The Lightnings encountered six Zeros, destroyed five and damaged one.

All the aircraft concerned were under the command of Lt. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, who has recently been assigned to command the Strategic Air Force, Pacific Ocean Areas. His force will include the shore-based aircraft of the Pacific Ocean Areas, normally employed in the offensive operations. He is also Deputy Commander of the XX Air Force.

The Naval surface units which bombarded Iwo Jima on 7 Dec., were under the command of Rear Adm. Allan E. Smith, USN.

No. 201, 9 Dec.—Navy search planes of Fleet Air Wing One, on 7 Dec. bombed airstrip installations on Iwo Jima in the Volcanos, from low altitudes, encountering intense anti-aircraft fire. One of our planes was damaged, but returned safely.

No. 202, 11 Dec.—Liberators of the Seventh Army Air Force bombed airstrip installations on Iwo Jima in the Volcanos on 8 and 9 Dec.

No. 203, 12 Dec.—One bomber of the strategic air force attacked the airstrip on Iwo Jima in the Volcanos on 9 Dec. On the following day a flight of Army Liberators from the same force made bombing attacks on the same target. Moderate anti-aircraft fire was encountered and two unaggressive enemy fighters were observed in the air. Eight of our planes were damaged by anti-aircraft fire but all returned safely.

ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
No. 242, 6 Dec.—A German counter-attack with infantry and tanks against Lucherberg, east of the Inde River, was broken up by our artillery. Farther south we made gains against strong opposition and captured Bergstein, southeast of Huertgen.

No. 243, 7 Dec.—In the Saar Valley our forces have made a third crossing of the Saar River and are fighting in Dillingen. We are attacking enemy strong points in Saarlautern and south of the town we have reached the river near Wehrden.

No. 244, 8 Dec.—In the Metz area we have captured Fort St. Quentin and Fort Plappeville, west and northwest of the city.

No. 245, 9 Dec.—In the Saar Valley we are fighting in the forward defenses of the Siegfried Line, in the Dillingen area and in Saarlautern, where enemy artillery fire is extremely heavy.

No. 246, 10 Dec.—Organized resistance has ceased west of the Roer River in the Jülich area with the clearing of the Sportaplast and the Hasenfeld cut. Allied units in this area are encountering light artillery and mortar

(Continued on Next Page)

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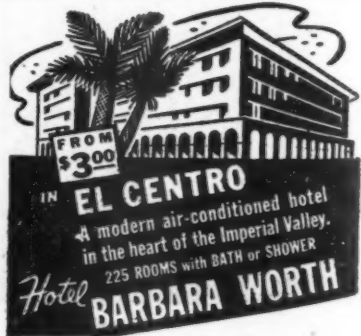
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U. S. War Round Up

(Continued from Preceding Page)

fire. Enemy attempts to regain Hill 400 east of Bergstein have been repulsed.

No. 247, 11 Dec.—Allied forces moved forward yesterday in the area east of Aachen. Units pushing beyond Inden made a 2,500-yard gain toward Schophoven and are fighting in Pier.

No. 248, 12 Dec.—Allied forces driving toward the Roer southeast of Jülich are fighting house-to-house in Pier. Elements, driving 2,000 yards east from Lucherberg, have reached Merken.

STRATEGIC AIR FORCES, EUROPE.

6 Dec.—Unopposed by the Luftwaffe, approximately 800 B-17 Flying Fortresses and B-24 Liberators of the United States Eighth Air Force Wednesday attacked the Leuna synthetic oil plant near Merseburg, railway marshaling yards at Bielefeld, and other industrial and rail targets in Germany.

7 Dec.—Old refineries at Misburg suffered further serious damage as a result of two United States Eighth Air Force heavy-bomber attacks 26 Nov., carried out under adverse weather conditions.

9 Dec.—More than 400 Flying Fortresses of the United States Eighth Air Force, escorted by approximately 275 Thunderbolts and Mustangs of the same command, today attacked the rail yards at Stuttgart and an airfield southwest of Stuttgart near Boblingen, Germany.

10 Dec.—Hazardous winter weather conditions at high altitude were faced Sunday by crews of more than 500 United States Eighth Air Force heavy bombers and pilots of more than 650 escorting P-51 Mustangs and P-47 Thunderbolts during an attack on rail centers on the Rhine at Coblenz and Bingen, vital points of supply lines to the western front.

11 Dec.—In one of the heaviest aerial assaults of the war, more than 2,000 heavy bombers of the United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe attacked military transportation, supply facilities and other targets in Germany and Austria today. The bombers were escorted by approximately 1,200 fighters which brought the total number of planes involved in the massive operation to more than 3,200.

The bulk of the bomb weight was thrown against vital rail targets in western Germany by the largest number of aircraft ever dispatched by the United States Eighth Air Force—approximately 1,000 B-17 Flying Fortresses and B-24 Liberators, which left England in a stream of formations nearly 300 miles long. Approximately 500 Fortresses

and Liberators of the Fifteenth Air Force based in Italy were escorted by more than 350 fighters.

12 Dec.—The United States Eighth Air Force continued today its offensive against German oil production and railway facilities, sending more than 1,250 heavy bombers against the Leuna synthetic oil plant near Merseburg, and marshaling yards at Darmstadt, Hanau and Aschaffenburg, all in the Frankfurt on the Main area, and through which supplies flow to the Western front.

SW PAC. HQ. ON LEYTE

7 Dec.—The enemy's line of reinforcement by water through Ormoc Bay has now been cut by our naval and air forces and with increasing pressure by our ground troops the enemy's situation must be regarded as serious.

8 Dec.—The Seventy-seventh Division of the Twenty-fourth Corps has landed in Ormoc Harbor in the enemy's rear. In an amphibious operation, with air and naval support, the troops went ashore three miles south of Ormoc and are rapidly advancing northward.

The movement caught the enemy unawares on the west with his reserves already largely committed to meet our converging attacks from the north, east and south. His ground resistance to the landing was, in consequence, negligible and we had practically no ground losses. By this maneuver we have seized the center of the Yamashita Line from the rear and have split the enemy's forces in two, isolating those in the valley to the north from those along the coast to the south. Both segments are now caught between our columns, which are pressing in from all fronts.

9 Dec.—The Seventy-seventh Division now at the outskirts of Ormoc. The Seventh Division, attacking northward from Palanan, has seized Balogo and high ground north of the Tabgas River and is now within five miles of the Seventy-seventh. The substantial enemy forces are caught between these units and face annihilation.

10 Dec.—Remnants of the enemy in the southern segment now are being compressed into an ever-narrowing pocket.

11 Dec.—Trapped and compressed into a narrow pocket by these three Allied columns, the enemy's forces in the southern segment of the Yamashita Line, although many thousand strong, are unable to extricate themselves. They are being destroyed with little opportunity for effective retaliation. With their destruction our troops from the south will be in a position to take the northern segment of the Yamashita Line in reverse.

12 Dec.—The southern segment of the Yamashita Line has now been eliminated and a (Please turn to Page 482)



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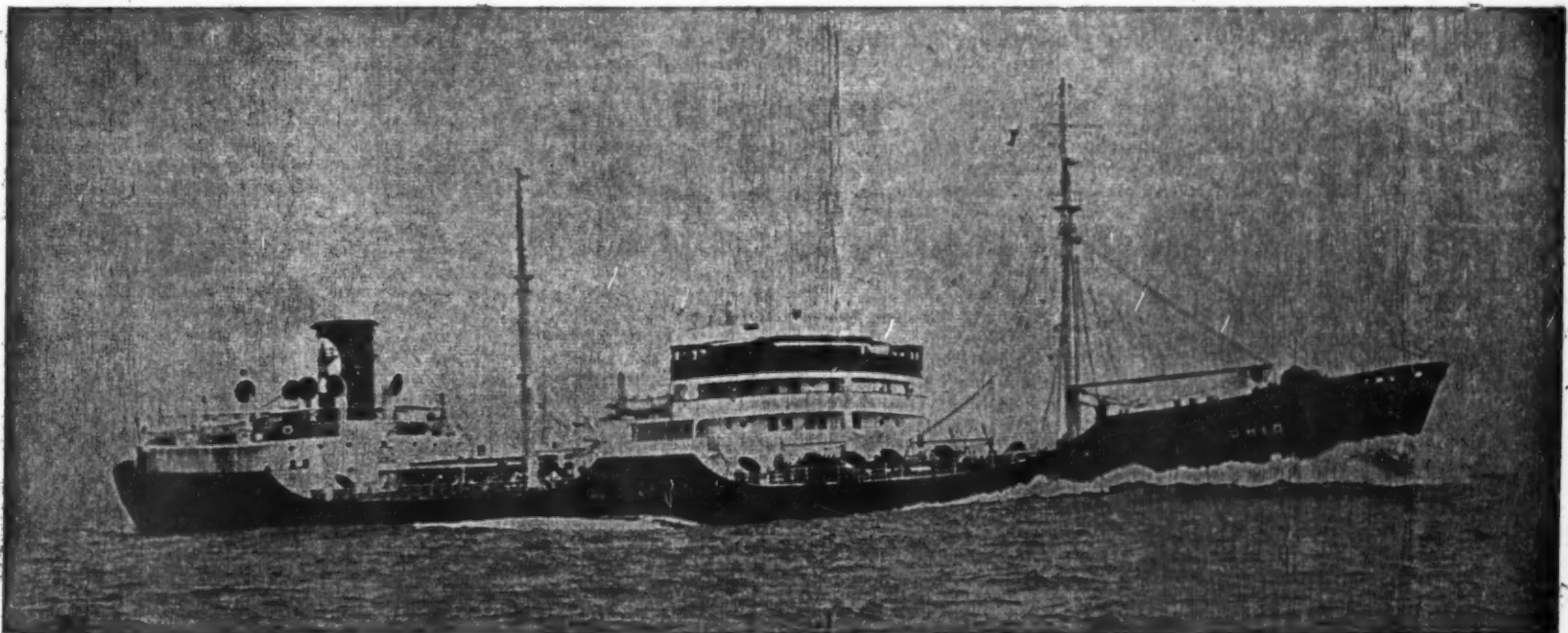
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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—Bluntly Mr. Stettinius, the new Secretary of State, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the world this week, that our diplomacy will be employed to aid our Armed Forces in the achievement of the common victory. Subsidiary to this primary purpose, he cited determination to make it impossible for Germany or Japan ever to make war again, establishment of post-war security and peace machinery, post-war expansion of American and foreign trade and production, and encouragement of all the conditions of international life favorable to the development of a free and democratic way of life.

In thus continuing the policy quietly applied by his predecessor, Cordell Hull, but underscoring it by public announcement, the Secretary clearly indicated that our efforts would be directed toward insuring continued cooperation and coordination of all the power of the United Nations against Germany in order to accomplish her prompt defeat. Diversions obviously do not and cannot accord with this policy. As the Secretary defined his first aim it is: "The fullest possible support in the conduct of our foreign relations for our armed forces so that the war may be won at the earliest possible moment." In other words, the American Armies invading Germany are to be supported by our diplomacy so that simultaneously co-operating with them will be the British and Russian Armies; and our Naval and Military Forces in the Pacific will enjoy like cooperation from the British Commonwealth of Nations, and, eventually it is hoped, from Russia. Happily, our Allies have committed themselves to the principles of this grand strategy, save in the case of the Soviet Union which in the Far East is observing a reluctant neutrality. It remains for the commitments to be fully implemented. That they will be all signs indicate, including mutual recognition of the new Bonomi government from which, it is noted, Count Sforza has been excluded, and the arrival in Washington of British Under Secretary Law to discuss controversial matters with our government and reports, not substantiated, that a powerful Red Army is assembling to strike on the Vistula Front, and thus relieve the pressure we are stubbornly meeting in the West.

Historically the policy initiated by Mr. Hull and proclaimed by Mr. Stettinius has been pursued more or less in all wars. Machiavelli preached it, Napoleon adopted it, Jomini and others advocated it, and in our times Hitler observed it. The President and the patient Mr. Hull successfully employed it when we were weak and preparing, to prevent accessions to and economic support of the Axis, and as we grew stronger further to embarrass those enemies. A case in point was that of the Vichy Government in France with which, in spite of criticism, we maintained relations in order that Northern Africa and Southern France might be open, as they proved to be, for the Anglo-American invasion.

Now a situation which it was hoped would be avoided, has developed, and it necessitates devotion of our great Allies and ourselves to the main task to which they and we set hands when common action was joined. With Germany encircled, it is not surprising that Britain and Russia should be concerned over their future security and interests. The same situation developed in World War I when that enemy was on the eve of cracking. It is described by General Pershing in "My Experiences in the World War." "The fact is," this great leader wrote, "that the tendency persisted on the part of the Allied Governments to send expeditions here and there in pursuit of political aims. They were prone to lose sight of the fundamental fact that the real objective was the German Army. Once that was beaten, the political and naval power of Germany would collapse."

Of course, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin understand that our true objective is now as it was in General Pershing's time, the German Army. But their natural temptation like that of Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando, the Premiers of that era, is to seize the opportunity for the safeguarding of their essential special interests. Hence the eastern bloc Stalin is moving to form, and the western bloc Churchill is endeavoring to organize, and the wooing of General de Gaulle by both, with Stalin emerging with a treaty of alliance. That treaty is said to resemble the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1941, and being parallel should find no objection in London, although it does, it would seem, prevent France from becoming a full-fledged member of the Western Bloc.

Everyone realizes that the Mediterranean life line is vital to the British Empire, whose amazing resistance and terrible sacrifices have meant so much to us and to civilization. For its protection there must be friendly and orderly Governments in Greece and Italy. Understanding the justice of this viewpoint, the President, as revealed by Labor Minister Bevin, initiated at Quebec a memorandum assigning to Britain "the main problem of Greece," to which Russia agreed, the problem as then understood being solely of a military character, and having no relation to the principle of self-determination in liberated territories, which we reiterated officially last week. This principle we are insisting, shall apply also to Italy, and to the countries Russia has liberated and is liberating. It is a matter of gratification that in the case of Italy, London has pledged advanced consultation, and in the case of Greece is conducting negotiations which it is expected will assure the establishment of a Government that will bring to an end the civil war, and eventual holding of free elections to determine, in Mr. Churchill's words, whether the Peninsular country shall be a Kingdom or Republic of the right or left. With respect to Russia, which, suffering from horrible losses, also is determined upon neighbors friendly to it, there is confidence that Marshal Stalin will expand the Moscow agreements under which he, as well as Britain and the United States, pledged observance of the principle of the right of the people of Italy ultimately to choose their own form of Government. At present he is insisting upon a Soviet Polish Government, and Moscow is threatening to recognize the Lublin Committee, probably to bring the London Government-in-Exile to terms; and Russian Generals are chairmen of the Roumanian and Bulgarian Allied Missions, and will be chairman of the Hungarian Allied Mission when that country is cleared of the Hitlerite forces. In Yugo-Slavia, Red Forces are cooperating with Marshal Tito, with whom Stalin has, as with Czechoslovakia, an unilateral arrangement. Some criticism of Moscow has been evoked by reports that a group of attaches of our Office of Strategic Services has been expelled from Bulgaria, but this is a minor matter which doubtless will be satisfactorily explained. Its only significance lies in the attitude of under Soviet officials, who perhaps without definite instructions, look upon the Balkan State as peculiarly of Russian interest, and, therefore, outside of American concern.

Despite the issues that have arisen, Secretary Stettinius told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that "together with the other United Nations we must carry through to complete and final victory the great war in which we are now engaged" . . . and "at the same time continue building the foundations of a secure and lasting peace." This specific acknowledgment of our intent to work with our Allies calls for the diplomatic conversations under way and for the conference of the Big Three which London is pressing, and which may be expected to occur after the President's reinauguration. From our point of view there will not be lost sight of the main objective, which is the defeat of Germany at the earliest possible moment, and this in turn requires suppression of concern over special interests and concentration of attack on all German fronts in support of the offensive to which General Eisenhower is committed. We do not forget that while the political purposes of a war play a great part in determining the nature of the war itself, the dynamic character of war causes this purpose to become subject to change. But after all, as Washington sees it, the unalterable goal is German defeat, and nothing should be allowed to interfere with its attainment. As in this objective the Allies are agreed, it follows they can find no fault with Mr. Stettinius' purpose to apply our diplomacy to the support of our Armed Forces in whatever way this may be deemed advisable.

No informed person in Washington has any doubt that the Grand Alliance will maintain, and that the crisis precipitated by recent events will be resolved so that there should be an even better understanding between its members. As additional evidence of this prospect on the part of Great Britain, is the creation of a powerful Pacific Fleet based upon Australia, just announced by the Admiralty, and the continuance of a Fleet based upon the East Indies Station which will operate in conjunction with the Southeastern Asia Command of Admiral Sir Louis Mountbatten. The Pacific Fleet will be under Admiral Sir Bruce A. Fraser, whose superior strategic and tactical abilities were displayed in connection with the rounding up and sinking of the German battleship Scharnhorst off Norway. His flagship will be the battleship Howe of the King George V class, and he will have other battleships, carriers, cruisers, and destroyers, and necessary equipment to support landings. The Administrator of the Fleet will be Vice Admiral C. S. Daniel, probably a position equivalent to that of Chief of Staff. Admiral Fraser has frankly said that his command will be under Admiral Nimitz, and that he will carry out his orders whether it be to support General MacArthur with all or part of his command, or to engage in other missions. His objective will be ours, the destruction of the Japanese Navy, and in its achievement he will carry out the orders of Admiral Nimitz who in turn will act after consultation and in accordance with the grand strategy laid down by the Combined Chiefs of Staff. Since our ships have operated under British command in European waters and in the Indian Ocean, and complete cooperation has resulted, it follows in view of the seniority as well as the orders given to Admiral Fraser, that his command will respond with the usual British alertness to the directions of Admiral Nimitz. The British Fleet in the Indian Ocean, commanded by Admiral Sir Arthur J. Power, will furnish the sea power for Admiral Mountbatten's operations against Burma and Malaya and to cut Japanese communications with Rangoon from the Dutch East Indies and Singapore. Faced by the combined naval might of the United States and Britain, the crippled Japanese Navy must voluntarily or will be forced to retire from the South China Sea, certainly to the Philippines where Admirals Halsey and Spruance can get at it, and possibly to the Sea of Japan where it can be attacked by our bomber planes. Such withdrawal would mean Japanese loss of the essential materials obtained from Malaya and the Indies, a prospect in store for it in any case once General MacArthur secures complete control of Leyte. Correctly a Japanese broadcast described the struggle for possession of this island as a great decisive battle which would determine the fate of the Greater East Asia plan of the Tokyo War Lords. From the point of view of Britain, the marshalling of her Fleets in the Far East is essential for the assertion and protection of her interests in that region. As to China, the overwhelming naval power being assembled will encourage continued resistance, since it forecasts at least the reduction of Japanese supply of the invading armies. Gratifying to us at this stage of the war is the action of the Chung-King Government in throwing troops held to contain the communist forces in the northwest, against the Japanese, which has resulted in the expulsion of the latter from Kweichow Province. For the time being this has ended the threat to the terminus of the Burma and Leda Roads and to Chung King, and thus has afforded a breathing space for us to get more support, direct and indirect, to the Chiang-Kai-Shek Government. Since Britain has announced repeatedly that once Germany is conquered all her resources will be employed with ours to defeat Japan, it is apparent that Admiral Fraser was misquoted in the statement that British supply arrangements would become too complicated if troops were sent and that the activities of his Government would be confined to naval and air support. In view of the numerous pledges of Mr. Churchill, it is assumed that what he had in mind is the present situation, and a denial from London would prevent the criticism misunderstanding is evoking.

Naval Aeronautics—F4U-1D Corsairs will soon be flown into combat from the decks of American aircraft carriers by United States Naval Aviators. Corsairs were designed originally for operation from aircraft carriers, but Navy strategy thus far has employed them chiefly for land-based duty. Ruggedness, speed, maneuverability, firepower and range combined to run up an impressive record for the Corsair against anything the enemy had to offer. Lend-lease Corsairs have been used aboard British carriers during the last year as part of the Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm.

A water repellent for airplane windshields which turns away the most driving rains without a smear of splashes, coursing rivulets or bleary film is announced as a recent development of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics in collaboration with the Naval Research Laboratory. No windshield wipers are needed when a protective coating of the repellent is applied. Removal of the old film and replacement with a new coating is readily accomplished. The necessary materials and equipment are packed in a self-contained, pocket-sized unit with complete illustrations and instructions. It can be effectively applied at temperature as low as 35 degrees Fahrenheit.

Composite Squadron 10, commanded by Lt. Comdr. Edward J. Huxtable, USN, has returned to the United States for a leave after five months combat in the Pacific area. The Squadron shot down 19 planes in five months, and rendered considerable damage to Japanese fleet units.

Comdr. David McCampbell, USN, and his Air Group 15 have returned to this country for leave after a tour of Pacific duty which saw them break virtually every carrier record in the books. The Group was based aboard the USS Essex and ranged from the Central to the far Western Pacific. The Navy, in announcing Air Group 15

had returned to the U. S., said, "Air Group 15 achieved such a workmanlike standard in the destruction of enemy aircraft and shipping during its seven months afloat that, to the rest of the carrier fleet, it became 'Fabled Fifteen'."

Thirty-six attacking Japanese airplanes were shot down near the U. S. Carrier Task Force off Luzon, commanded by Vice Adm. Marc Mitscher, USN, on 24 Oct. by 20 pilots from Air Group 27, the Navy announced this week. The Group, commanded by Lt. Comdr. Frederic A. Bardshar, USN, in this Group were at the time participating in the protection of their carrier, the USS Princeton, which was lost due to enemy action. Air Group 27 is presently in the United States on leave.

The Navy's Air Group 60, home on leave, climaxed a 13 months' cruise in the Pacific 24 Oct. when its fighter-bombers and torpedo planes helped turn back the Japanese battleship force off Samar, in the Philippines. Based aboard one of the Navy's Old Indispensables, one of four converted tankers which have participated in every major amphibious operation since Tarawa, scored six torpedo hits on battleships and heavy cruisers, and four direct and two probably bomb hits on cruisers and destroyers of the Jap Navy.

Lt. William B. Sumpter, USN, pilot of a Catalina flying boat, caught a small Jap flotilla by surprise scoring direct bomb hits on a Katori-class cruiser recently in the Celebes Sea. The Jap cruiser was left a mass of burning wreckage.

During the last three months of a recently completed tour of duty on rescue operations, a Navy PBY squadron posted the record of 24 open-sea landings, and 58 officers and men rescued. The majority of the personnel rescued were Army airmen shot down or forced down during bombing raids on such targets as Truk, Yap, Kavieng, Rabaul and Bougainville. The squadron is commanded by Lt. Comdr. Lauren E. Johnson, USN, to whom the Commander of the 7th Fleet awarded the DFC for his attacks on Jap shipping.

NAVAL AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE—One of the aeronautical veterans of the war has been returned to the United States for a rest. She is a Douglas Skytrain (R4D), the first plane to be commissioned for duty in the NATS during the early days of the war. The plane is piloted by Lt. Gerald L. Pentz, USNR. In the summer of 1943, it was assigned to Vice Adm. William A. Glassford, USN, who was charged with a special diplomatic mission in French West Africa. During this tour of duty its passengers included the late Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox.

Army Ground Forces—Following its presentation Sunday, 10 Dec., to Lt. Gen. Ben Lear, Commanding General of Army Ground Forces, at the Army War College, the newly-activated First Combat Infantry Band is on tour for the remainder of the month through various principal cities of Massachusetts.

The presentation, a part of the worldwide radio program, The Army Hour, was made by Maj. Gen. James G. Christiansen, AGF Chief of Staff. The band is composed completely of overseas combat veterans, many of whom hold awards ranging from the Combat Infantryman Badge to the Silver Star. Typical of the band members is the leader, Chief Warrant Officer Chester E. Whiting, Army bandmaster for the past 16 years, who saw 33 months of service overseas with the famed Americal Infantry Division. During their tour the soldier-musicians will wear their Infantry combat dress and the music will feature tunes typical of the fighting fronts.

Present for conference purposes several days of the past week was Lt. Col. Allan L. Feldman, Inf., special observer in the Southwest Pacific Area.

Officers newly assigned here for permanent duty include the following: Col. Charles N. Hunter, Inf., Ground G-3 Section; Col. Howard E. Pulliam, Inf., Ground Requirements Section; Lt. Col. Harvey D. Lewis, Inf., Ground G-2 Section; Capt. George F. Tyler, Jr., FA, Ground Statistics Section; and WOJG Aaron W. Mabry, AUS, Ground G-4 Section.

ARMORED SCHOOL—Four Venezuelan officers were guests of the Armored School. They were Col. Juan Jones Parra, Lt. Col. Pedro Delgado Correa, Lt. Col. Esteban Chabaud Cardona, and Capt. Jesus Gomez. The visiting officers are making a 30-day tour of the United States as guests of the War Department under its Latin-American Field Officers' program. Brig. Gen. P. M. Robinett, School Commandant, conducted the visiting Venezuelans through the Armored School.

Three Armored School half-tracks were named recently in honor of the memory of Armored Infantry officers who lost their lives in combat. The officers were Capt. Ralph C. Fisher, 1st Lt. Joseph D. Brown, Jr., and 1st Lt. Ralph C. Glanton. Plaques commemorating the three officers were hung in Deffenbaugh Hall, a building of the Wheeled Vehicle Department, where instruction is given on vehicles used by the Armored Infantry.

ARMORED CENTER—Maj. Carl J. O'Dowd has been assigned as Executive Officer of the 23d Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron (Mech.), of the 16th Armored Division.

TANK DESTROYER CENTER—Col. Beverley St. G. Tucker, Maj. Ralph R. Vernon and Maj. Russell S. Van Duzer departed on temporary duty in connection with Tank Destroyer activities, visiting Camp Polk, La. Maj. A. D. Rust, FA, has been relieved from duty with the Tank Destroyer Center and has left for an unannounced assignment.

TANK DESTROYER REPLACEMENT TRAINING CENTER—Maj. Charles Q. Mowder was assigned to the 671st Tank Destroyer Battalion, at Fort Knox, Ky.

Marine Corps—Three colonels of the Marine Corps were nominated to the Senate this week for temporary promotion to rank of brigadier general. The officers promoted are Col. John T. Walker, who will rank from 4 Oct. 1942; Col. Merwin H. Silverthorn, who will rank from 1 April 1943, and Col. Maurice C. Gregory, who will rank from

7 May 1944.

Issuing new policies to cover operation of post newspapers, Marine Corps Headquarters has ordered that such papers do not run paid advertising, that a copy of each issue be sent to public relations in Washington and that commanding officers exercise strict supervision over their makeup.

"As it is recognized that these newspapers have a definite morale value, it is considered proper that they may be supported by money from recreation funds if so desired by the commanding officer, the only prohibition being that newspapers supported from this source will not be furnished free to persons not attached to the post," Headquarters said, adding, "The sale of newspapers is permitted and subscriptions may be accepted at a rate not exceeding a proportionate share of publishing costs plus the mailing fee."

"Commanding officers of posts and stations must receive the approval of this Headquarters before inaugurating a newspaper," the instructions continued. "A copy of each issue of all post newspapers will be forwarded to the director, division of public relations, this Headquarters, together with information on printing, engraving and operating costs and circulation data per issue. Public relations officers attached to posts and organizations publishing newspapers will have cognizance of them only from the point of view of responsibility for content and security of material appearing in such publications."

"As these newspapers are published by marines and considered to be representative of the Marine Corps, commanding officers will exercise a strict supervision over them. Economy of personnel and newsprint must be stressed."

A new letter of instruction, No. 903, was issued by Marine Corps Headquarters 1 Dec. to supersede Letter No. 672 of 26 Feb. 1944, governing issuance of clothing.

Sons of two generals were among graduates of the fifty-sixth Marine Reserve Officers' class at Quantico, it was announced 11 Dec. They were 2nd Lt. Christopher Tompkins, son of Maj. Gen. William F. Tompkins, USA; and 2nd Lt. John E. Watson, son of Maj. Gen. T. E. Watson, USMC, commander of the 2nd Marine Division.

Army Air Forces—Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney, commanding general of the Far East Air Forces, Southwest Pacific Area, has termed the battle of Leyte the "decisive battle for the Philippines." General Kenney estimated the enemy's losses as a result of attack by land-based American planes in the Philippines at about 150,000 tons of shipping sunk and an additional 50,000 tons damaged during the past seven weeks. "We are consolidated now," General Kenney said, "and ready to push when we decide to."

The step of shifting the control of certain turrets between some of the sighting stations of the central aerial gunnery system is one of the major forward achievements of the system worked out and put into service in B-29 Superfortresses. This makes it possible for the plane to be protected from all angles at all times by concentrated defensive fire and also enables another gunner to take over guns in another station without a break in fire. In the over-all gunnery system there are a series of sighting stations and several computers. The five gun turrets can be controlled from the interior sighting stations individually or more than one of the turrets can be controlled from a single sighting unit. In one combination, a single gunner in the pressurized interior can direct the fire of three turrets simultaneously.

Brig. Gen. Leland R. Hewitt has been appointed chief of staff of the Western Flying Training Command, with headquarters at Santa Ana, Calif., succeeding Brig. Gen. Leo A. Walton. General Walton's new assignment has not yet been announced. General Hewitt has been commanding general of the 37th Flying Training Wing, Luke Field, Ariz., since last March.

In a move designed to stop duplication of effort and step up efficiency, Brig. Gen. Harold A. Barton, commanding general of the Fairfield Air Technical Service Command, Fairfield, Ohio, takes over the command of all base as well as area activities. Operations, utilities, troops and other base departments were previously con-

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trolled directly by the air base commander. Considerable reassignment and shifting of personnel is involved. Most base functions will be absorbed by a new division, Personnel and Base Services, which also absorbs the former Personnel and Training Division. An Office of Administration is established and the office executive's post abolished. A new Management Control Section absorbs the Control Office, Director of Manpower and Statistical Control Section.

Col. Paul T. Hanley, chief of the United States Military Aviation Mission at Santiago, Chile, recently made a record flight from Punta Arenas in the Straits of Magellan to the border city of Arica, a distance of 2,916 miles, in slightly less than 16 hours. Colonel Hanley's co-pilot was Capt. Enrique Flores of the Chilean Air Force. Chilean military and aviation leaders lauded Colonel Hanley's feat particularly in view of extremely bad weather conditions which usually prevail in the area.

Jacqueline Cochran, former director of the WASP, has been elected to the board of directors of Northeast Airlines, Inc. This is reported to be the first time that a woman director has been on the board of an air passenger transportation company.

AIR SERVICE COMMAND—The new commander of the ASC depot in Western India is Col. D. W. Goodrich, who recently has been in China on detached service from the headquarters of the India-Burma Sector. Colonel Goodrich was assistant theater air officer and deputy chief of staff at the China base.

Col. Donald L. Hardy, chief of the Supply Division of the CBI Air Service Command has returned to that headquarters from a liaison trip to the United States.

Navy Four-Star Ranks—With the approval of legislation creating eight super-ranks, four for each of the services, speculation has arisen as to what other officers will be elevated to a four star rank. The elevation of Admirals Leahy, King, Nimitz, and Halsey to the five star rank would leave but three four-star Admirals in the Naval organization. This over balance of high rank also holds true in the Army as was pointed out last week in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

It is believed that there is a likelihood of the elevation of four fleet commanders and one member of Admiral King's staff to four star admirals after the new five-star super-ranks are bestowed. Vice Adm. William R. Munroe, Commander 4th Fleet and Cominch South Atlantic Force; Vice Adm. Thomas C. Kinkaid, Commander 7th Fleet and Commander of the Southwest Pacific Force; Vice Adm. Henry K. Hewitt, Commander of the 8th Fleet; and Vice Adm. Frank J. Fletcher, commander of the 9th Fleet; are expected to be promoted. Vice Adm. Richard S. Edwards, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations and Deputy Cominch is expected to be the staff member elevated to four-stars. Other probable choices for four-star ranks include Vice Adm. F. J. Horne, Vice Chief of Naval Operations who handles logistics and would be elevated to four-star rank to correspond with Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Commanding General of the Army Service Forces in case he is promoted to full general, and Vice Adm. Aubrey W. Fitch, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air).

It has been emphasized that in the event these staff and fleet admirals are promoted to four-star rank, the rank will be only in force while they are performing their present job.

Army Medical Department—Beginning on 10 Dec. a two-day meeting of medical officers of the Allied armies in Europe was held at St. Pierre Hospital, Brussels. British, American, and Canadian surgeons and consultants compared their knowledge and experience gained in saving the lives of soldiers. The conference was under the direction of Maj. Gen. E. Philips, Director of Medical Services under Sir Bernard Montgomery. Specialists in orthopedic surgery, neurology, ophthalmology, radiology, vererology, and anaesthetizing took part in the discussions, as did experts in plastic surgery, dermatology, psychiatry, transfusion, and shock.

In discussing the uses of penicillin, Lt. Col. G. A. G. Mitchell, adviser in penicillin and chemotherapy to the 21st Army Group, said that American generosity has made possible extension of the use and administration of penicillin. Col. Elliott C. Cutler, chief consulting surgeon for the European Theater of Operations, U. S. Army, said that "Penicillin is now part of the routine of before and after operative treatment of abdominal wounds."

Lt. Col. Conrad E. Albrecht has succeeded to the command of the station hospital at Fort Richardson, Alaska, and has been appointed post surgeon. Col. A. A. Johnstone, former post surgeon, has been reassigned.

The following enlisted men of the 32nd Medical Battalion, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., were recently given certificates of commendation for having voluntarily submitted to a 10-day routine of a salt-free diet as a field experiment: Sgt. Frank D. Stroud, Jr., Co. D; T/5 Morris J. Tourkin, Co. D; T/5 John W. Wenrich, Hdq. Det.; Pfc. Charles J. Burford, Co. B; Pfc. Alfred DiMuzio, Co. B; Pfc. William Tulenko, Co. C; Pfc. Arthur R. Davis, Hdq. Det.; Pvt. William L. Rowlands, Co. B; Cpl. Woodrow C. Perry, MFSS Det., and Pvt. Charles Malonek, MFSS Det.

According to Maj. Gen. Paul R. Hawley, Chief Surgeon of the European Theater of Operations, the pre-invasion estimate of blood transfusions of one pint for every five wounded men was too low; the present estimate is that one pint is needed for every two casualties.

Five centers on the East coast—Boston, Baltimore, Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Washington—and three on the West coast—San Francisco, Oakland, and Los Angeles—have been set up for the collection of "O" type blood which combines with all blood types. This reaches the European Theater within 24 hours after its collection on the East coast, and arrives at Pacific installations within three days after collection on the West coast.

On 8 Dec., the graduation exercises of Class XXXV, Medical Administrative Corps, OCS, were held at Camp Berkeley, Tex. The School Commandant and Commanding General of the ASFTC, Brig. Gen. Roy C. Hefebower, delivered the address.

Army Chaplains Corps—At the offices of the National Jewish Welfare Board in New York City, a 5-foot plaque bearing the names of 280 Jewish chaplains was dedicated on 12 Dec. Present at the service were the families of the six Jewish chaplains who have died in the war. The chairman of the Board's Army and Navy committee, Walter Rothschild, said that one-fourth of the rabbis of America are chaplains, "one of the most remarkable Jewish contributions to the war."

Army Ground Forces—Effectiveness of the campaign constantly going on in Army Ground Forces for conservation of materiel and supplies is reflected in the reduction by half of the number of AGF vehicles which have been in repair shops in Continental United States for more than three days, according to a report on the six-months period ending in October, 1944.

Out of more than 90,000 vehicles operated, only 3.1 per cent were in repair shops for more than three days during October, 1944. This compares with a figure of 6.1

per cent for May, 1944.

The October figure of 3.1 was one per cent below the figure for the previous month. During the six-months period, starting in May, 1944, there was a decided drop during each 30-day period in the number of vehicles which were idle for more than three days awaiting repair.

Field Artillery—Army officers including a number from theaters of operation in all parts of the world assembled at Fort Sill, Okla., last week for a special conference and school on artillery developments conducted at the Field Artillery School.

The visitors, welcomed by Maj. Gen. Ralph McT. Pennell, commandant of the Field Artillery School, included Maj. Gen. John P. Lucas, Commanding General Fourth Army, Brig. Gen. Laurence B. Keiser, Chief of Staff Fourth Army, and Brig. Gen. William A. Borden, General Staff and head of New Developments Division. Also attending the conference were several high ranking British officers.

Special conferences were in charge of Col. Thomas E. de Shazo, assistant commandant of the Field Artillery School, and Col. Lewis S. Griffing, director Department of Gunnery. Additional officers attending the conference included, Col. Lawrence B. Bixby, Col. Fritz A. Peterson, Col. Darwin D. Martin, Col. Arthur A. Fickel, Col. Claudius H. M. Roberts, Col. Robert O. Montgomery, Col. Norman P. Morrow, Col. Ralph M. Osborne, Lt. Col. J. F. Ammerman, Lt. Col. Don J. Malcolm and Lt. Col. Robert C. Gildart.

The 213th Field Artillery Group, latest unit to be added to the 31st Brigade of the Field Artillery School troops, has completed its roster with the arrival of the 518th and 566th Field Artillery battalions from Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark. Lt. Col. George V. Sampson commands the 518th, and Lt. Col. Lawrence P. Lang commands the 566th.

Office of the Fiscal Director—Col. H. F. Chrisman returned from an inspection trip of West Coast installations, and resumed his place as Chief, Receipts and Disbursements Division, Office of the Fiscal Director. Col. F. J. Stagliano, Chief, Disbursing Advisory Branch, had been acting chief in his absence.

Lt. Col. LeRoy Bates, Receipts and Disbursements Division, is attending a conference of the Association of American Railways at New Orleans.

Col. M. C. Troper, Chief, Coordination and Reports Branch, is attending a conference of the Special Services Division at Lexington, Va.

Corps of Engineers—Col. Anderson T. W. Moore has become chief of the newly organized Personnel Division, Office Chief of Engineers, which combines the Military Personnel Branch under Lt. Col. Nolan Page and the Industrial Personnel Branch under Col. C. D. Barker.

Col. William F. Cassidy has become Chief of the War Plans Division, OCE, succeeding Col. J. S. Gorlinski, who has been assigned to overseas service.

Signal Corps—Two newly-promoted Signal Corps Officers—Maj. Gen. Frank E. Stoner and Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff were central figures in a ceremony in the Pentagon recently when Maj. Gen. H. C. Ingles, Chief Signal Officer, pinned on their shoulders the insignia of rank and thanked them for their outstanding services to the Army.

General Stoner, who has been Chief of the Army Communications Service since February, 1942, is credited with being largely responsible for the installation and successful operation of the vast fixed communications networks now reaching to every quarter of the globe.

General Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, who has just returned from an overseas assignment, has been called on frequently by the Signal Corps to discharge important missions and for consultation on matters especially relating to electronics and radio. He recently received the Legion of Merit for his services in the reopening of communications on the European continent.

Lt. Col. Leonard Wheeler, Jr., former General Counsel and Assistant to the Director, Legal Division, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, has been assigned as Officer in Charge, Philadelphia Field Office of the Legal Division. He succeeds Lt. Col. Harry La Brum, who has been given an overseas assignment.

Headed by the Historical Officer of the Signal Corps, Lt. Col. C. J. McIntyre, a group of Signal Corps historians and their staff members made a tour of the Holabird Signal Depot, Baltimore, Md., and the Holabird Automotive Pool on Wednesday, 6 Dec. They met Col. Laurence Watts, Commanding Officer of the Holabird Signal Depot; Col. Albert M. Pigg, Executive Officer, and Mr. Dana C. Beatty, Chief Clerk. Members of the party were Lt. Col. Charles J. McIntyre, Maj. H. J. Pearce, Jr., Capt. John P. Crawford, Capt. S. L. Jackson, Lt. Charles R. Novick, Lt. F. M. Taylor, Miss Mary E. Boswell, Miss Faye Wheatley, Dr. Courtney R. Hall, Mr. Ralph Clark, Mr. M. L. Ingram, Miss Pauline Oakes, Miss Mary Melia, Mrs. Edgar H. Felix, Mrs. L. Raymond Harshman, Miss Helen Veresko.

New assignments in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer include the following: Lt. Col. Don L. Stevens has been transferred from Procurement and Distribution Service and designated Director, Requirements Division, succeeding Col. Glenn H. Palmer, who has been assigned to the Fourth Army at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Lt. Col. George J. Stadler has been designated Chief, Materiel Demobilization Planning Branch, succeeding Lt. Col. William Little, who has been assigned to the Signal Corps Procurement District at Bradley Beach, N. J., and Lt. Col. Gordon B. Cauble has been assigned to Theaters Branch, and Capt. Floyd W. Wickenkamp to Signal Unit Survey Branch.

Brig. Gen. Terence J. Tully, Director of the Distribution Service, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, has been made a Commander of the Order of the British Empire for "distinguished and cooperative services" while on duty as Deputy Chief Signal Officer, Allied Forces of the Mediterranean from July, 1943, to September, 1944.

German submarines—That German submarines have been vastly improved in recent months of operation has been reported by observers in the Atlantic area. Not only are they being built larger and capable of greater distances but they are being equipped with periscope-like airshafts allowing them to remain under water 20 to 30 days. These shafts permit recharging of batteries while submerged. The shaft is called "schnorkel spiral" by the Germans and "snorts" by the British. Divided into two sections, the shafts take in fresh air and discharge exhaust gases.

The Roosevelt-Churchill submarine report 9 Dec. emphasized that the enemy has by no means abandoned the submarine struggle. Reports that U-boat construction has been abandoned are probably German inspired and are untrue, the report stated. It emphasized that improved types of U-boats may at any time be thrown into the battle and retention of our present command of the sea will call for unremitting vigilance.

Experts in anti-submarine measures have emphasized that it is impossible for the United States to transfer a majority of our European fleet to the Pacific until German submarines have been totally defeated. By having fewer submarines than in

the past, the Germans are said to have better personnel manning them.

There is a possibility that submarines may be used by Germany to launch robots against distant points, even the United States. A large size submarine could carry a few robots, probably smaller in size but virtually as powerful in effect as those now launched from ground platforms.

A large submarine capable of launching robots into a United States port would be an accomplishment for the Germans. However, the Germans are believed to feel that the need for subs in the European area to hamper our shipping is greater than the need of a robot attack on the United States.

By increasing the size of a submarine, it has been pointed out that several benefits have been gained. The submarine is capable of carrying more torpedoes and possibly more tubes. It can, it is said, with the aid of the new breathing development, and sufficient supplies, remain underwater for periods greater than 40 days.

German Grand Admiral Doenitz, in a propaganda broadcast recently from Berlin, said that German scientists had developed new equipment for a renewal of the Battle of the Atlantic and threatened blows "greater than anything witnessed before." While this has been taken as a propaganda threat, reports have been increasing regarding improvements in the German subs.

Pacific Fleet Headquarters—A report from Australia that Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief, Pacific Ocean area, would move his headquarters from Pearl Harbor to Guam has created considerable speculation here. While the Navy Department has declined to comment regarding the rumored move, subsequent reports from Pearl Harbor stated that Admiral Nimitz soon will establish headquarters in an "advanced area." Location of his headquarters at Pearl Harbor requires him to travel great distances to scenes of operation and in some cases communication problems cause vital information to be delayed in reaching headquarters. Guam is not the only point suitable for a headquarters site. Once the Philippines are cleaned up they would make an excellent spot for the Pacific Fleet headquarters, it is said. However, it is possible that Admiral Nimitz may move to Guam and from there to the Philippines.

Women's Army Corps—General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters on Leyte announced recently that the first members of the WAC to serve in the Philippines had arrived that day aboard transport planes from New Guinea. This first group of 12, headed by Capt. Juanita Stryker, set to work immediately converting a school building into a barracks in preparation for the arrival of the second contingent, numbering 34, which is expected shortly.

Three WAC draftswomen in Paris, Sgt. Norma Geisler, Pfc. Elizabeth Baker, and Pvt. Doris Jean Perkins, are working on map tracings and overlays of France and Germany, showing all military rail and trucking routes, which serve as ready reference maps for the Planning and Control Division, Transportation Corps.

T.Sgt. Gertrude Levin, after serving in the United States and North Africa, is now secretary to the Chief of Information and News Censorship at Allied Force Headquarters in Italy.

After serving ten months in the North African theater, returning to the United States to attend OCS and taking further training at the Signal Corps School, Fort Monmouth, N. J., Lt. Alice M. Eiber had just reached the Southwest Pacific area when she was put on a plane bound for the Philippines. She arrived on Leyte 26 Nov. with the first WAC contingent.

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Quartermaster Corps—Soldiers who return from the front lines in Northern Italy for a rest in Florence are now getting an outfit of fresh, clean clothing in which they may travel and view the sights of the famous old city in comfort. The fresh outfits are furnished by the 517th Quartermaster Sterilization Co., under an "exchange" program operated on an "item for item" basis, whereby clothing turned in is cleaned, sterilized and repaired and later issued to incoming soldiers returning from the front in exchange for items of their clothing.

The Army's Quartermaster bakers in France are now dating bread, as a guide to depot and mess officers. A company of about 80 men and officers turns out between 10,000 and 15,000 loaves of bread daily. The bread is delivered to the nearest Quartermaster Depot where trucks pick it up and carry it to other distribution points. Under this system, most of the troops in the European Theater get fresh bread daily with their rations.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts—Officials of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts said this week that next spring another Selection Board will meet to consider appointments in the Regular Supply Corps of Reserve officers now on duty under 26 years of age. Of course, it was pointed, this age limit will depend upon how soon a Regular Navy officer bill is passed by Congress. If it is passed, there is no doubt but that the age limit will be considerably raised.

Rear Adm. William Brent Young, (SC), USN, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, spoke from Pearl Harbor at 2200 EWT Friday, 8 December, over 176 radio stations of the Blue Network as the guest of Earl Godwin in cooperation with the Treasury Department's Sixth War Loan Drive.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, General Purchase Division, Clothing Section, recently awarded contracts to 26 of 91 bidders for the manufacture of 4,517,000 dungaree trousers to meet Navy requirements for the first quarter of 1945.

A Navy Catalog Office has been established in New York City by order of the Chief of the Bureau. Comdr. Weston G. Thomas, SC(S), USNR, has been designated as Officer in Charge. The new office has been assigned to the jurisdiction of the Commandant, Third Naval District. It will catalog all Navy-owned materials and maintain liaison between the Bureau and the Chief of Naval Operations, the various other Bureaus, the Commandant of the U. S. Coast Guard, and the Commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps.

A class of 85 WAVE officers was enrolled 11 December at the Navy Supply Corps

School (Radcliffe Unit), Cambridge, Mass. The class will graduate on or about 20 March 1945. Classification of graduating officers will be Supply Corps.

Infantry—Delegations from G-3 War Department, and G-3, British Army, as well as a group of Brazilian Army officers, were recent visitors at The Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga., where they witnessed several demonstrations and other training programs. The War Department party consisted of Maj. Gen. Ray E. Porter, Brig. Gen. Joseph Sladen Bradley, Col. Donald B. Adams, and Col. James E. Burwell.

Recent additions to the faculty include: Col. Harold R. Emery on the O. C. Board; Capt. Theodore B. Colmer, in the Weapons Section; 2nd Lt. George W. Bertsch, in the Automotive Section; 2nd Lt. Albert J. Silva in Tactical; and 2nd Lt. George E. Spaulding in Training Literature and Visual Aids.

Officers transferred to other assignments include: Col. Leo A. Bessette, and 1st Lts. Harold P. DuBost, William W. Gregory, Jr., and Earl R. Kirkpatrick, of the Automotive Section; 1st Lt. Charles L. Glazer, of Weapons; and Maj. Jack B. Street, of the Secretary's Office.

Lt. Col. Karl V. Palmer and Capt. William Friedman have been transferred from the Secretary's Office to the Tactical Section, and Col. Maximilian Clay has gone from the Communication Section to the Secretary's Office.

Army Nurse Corps—Further cuts in the ratio of nurses to beds are being made in the United States as demands for nurses abroad increase. In overseas areas, Nurse Corps Headquarters, stated, the ratio is one nurse to 12 beds, or 33 nurses for a 1,000-bed hospital, having been dropped from an original 120 to 105 nurses per thousand beds, then to 83 nurses per thousand beds. The present ratio of nurses to beds in the United States is now one nurse to 15 beds.

However, use of nurses' aides and other workers in the United States is helping in part to offset the decline in the number of registered nurses.

In 21 of the prominent cities of the country meetings are being held under the auspices of the National Nursing Association for War Service to boost nurse procurement. All civilians and groups that hire nurses in any of the cities are invited to attend. In line with this plan, the Director of the Army Nurse Corps, Col. Florence A. Blanchfield, addressed the hospital directors and superintendents of Indianapolis, Ind., on the subject of "The Needs of the Nurse Corps," on 15 Dec. Similar meetings were addressed by her in Baltimore on 30 Nov., and in Philadelphia on 1 Dec.

Lt. Col. Agnes Maley, formerly of Camp Blanding, Fla., has been assigned as director of nurses in the China-Burma-India Theater. A member of the Army Nurse Corps since 1930, Colonel Maley has served at various posts in the United States and in the Philippines.

To share in a panel discussion of senior cadet nurse training, Capt. Mary H. McKinnon, Director of Cadet Nurse Training in the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army, spent 8 Dec. in Brooklyn, N. Y. Four hundred cadets, representing 16 schools of nursing heard her presentation of the needs of federal bureaus for nurses.

In collaboration with the American Red Cross and the Manpower Commission, the Corps is trying to streamline the plan of getting nurses into the service with as little delay as possible. The recruiting of nurses is reported to be increasing in response to the widespread publicity now being given the need of the procurement of nurses for the armed forces and for auxiliary aid.

Jap Navy Losing Flag Officers—Judging from Tokyo announcements it is believed that many of the Japanese flag officers who led the Jap forces in the engagements of Formosa and the Philippines are dead. Headquarters of the Yokosuka Naval Station, the largest Jap home base, announced this week that 13 Jap admirals have been killed in recent South Pacific actions. This report brings the total Japanese flag officers reported as dead or killed in action to 67. The total includes all reported by Tokyo since 7 May, 15 of which have been announced since 12 Oct.

In announcing the recent flag officers killed in action, the Jap Domei news agency disclosed that Vice Adm. Chuichi Nagumo was commander in chief of the task force which led the attack on Pearl Harbor 7 Dec. 1941. His death was previously reported by the Japanese 13 July.

Yokosuka is the central base for Japan's First Naval District. Before this war it was officially charged with patrolling Japan's mandated islands. It is believed that with this announcement regarding the death of the flag officers that they were operating out of Yokosuka inasmuch as the dispatch originated there. The loss of so great a number of flag officers must have occasioned virtually a reorganization of their high command through transfers and replacements.

Bureau of Ships—On 26 Nov. the Naval transport USS H. T. Mayo was launched at Bethlehem Steel Shipyards in Alameda, Calif. Sponsoring the vessel was Mrs. George Mayo, wife of Col. George Mayo, CE, USA, who is a son of the late Admiral H. T. Mayo, USN, Admiral Mayo, in whose honor the transport is named, was Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet during the World War I, and subsequently became Commander in Chief of the U. S. Fleet. Among the guests present at the christening was Rear Adm. Arthur Mayo, nephew of the late Admiral Mayo. Neither of Admiral Mayo's sons, Capt. C. G. Mayo, USN, nor Col. George Mayo, USA, was able to be present because of official duties.

Mrs. Ellis Arnall, wife of the governor of Georgia, and Mrs. James T. Duke, wife of Brig. Gen. James T. Duke, commanding general, Port of Embarkation, Charleston, S. C., sponsored LSMs 389 and 390 at dual launchings ceremonies 12 Dec. at the Charleston Navy Yard.

The submarine Toro was commissioned at Portsmouth Navy Yard 9 Dec. with ceremonies which included the presentation of awards to 15 Navy men for conspicuous action in the Pacific area. The decorated personnel were members of submarine crews.

The Mayor of Topeka, Kansas, has announced his intention to represent that city when the 10,000 ton standard light cruiser named for the city is commissioned. The City of Stamford, Conn. will have the USS Stamford Victory, one of the new victory cargo ships, named after the city. The ship will be launched at the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard about 5 Feb.

Lt. (jg) M. E. McCreery, Womens Reserve, sponsored the (LOSL) 86 recently at Commercial Iron Works.

Three vessels were recently added to the Navy's fleet, it was announced by the Navy. Those added to the Navy register of commissioned vessels were the USS Marvin H. McIntyre, named after the former Secretary to the President who was formerly on the staff of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL; the USS Catron and the USS Carlisle.

The light cruiser Atlanta, successor to the "Mighty A" of Guadalcanal fame, was commissioned at the Philadelphia Navy Yard 3 Dec. Her commander is Capt. B. H. Colyear, USN. The 10,000 ton vessel was launched at Camden, N. J. on 6 Feb.

SCHOOL AND CAMP DIRECTORY

The Schools and Camps listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education, 1711 Conn. Ave., Washington 7, D. C.

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Awards and Decorations

Medal of Honor

Maj. R. I. Bong, AAF—Conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action in the Southwest Pacific Area from Oct. 10 to Nov. 15, 1944.
Sgt. W. D. Ehlers, Inf.—Conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action in France on June 9 and 10, 1944.

Distinguished Service Medal

Maj. Gen. I. P. Swift, USA—Meritorious service in a position of great responsibility in Southwest Pacific.

Lt. Gen. H. M. Smith, USMC—(GS) Planning and execution of assaults against Saipan, Tinian and Guam.

Lt. Gen. G. S. Patton, jr., USA—(OLC)—Skillful generalship and outstanding leadership during campaign in France.

Maj. Gen. R. T. Frederick, USA—Organization and command of special operations.
Brig. Gen. H. C. Wolfe, jr., USA—Comdr. of Invasion Training Center, North African theater of operations.

Capt. R. J. English, USN—War Plans officer on staff of Naval Task Force, responsible for invasion of Southern France.

Legion of Merit

Col. J. H. F. Haskell, Inf.—Asst. to Chief, Logistics Group, Op. Div., War Dept.
Maj. Reuben Abramowitz, SC—Ch. of Code and Traffic Section, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

1st Lt. P. T. Golden, QMC—Important tests of clothing at Edgewood Arsenal, Md.
*T5 E. G. Gibson, Inf.—Performance of outstanding service from Sept. 19, 1942, to Nov. 18, 1943.

Lt. Col. H. L. Hays, Inf.—Outstanding service in South Pacific area, from June 10, 1942, to May 31, 1944.

Silver Star

The award of the Silver Star medal to the following members of Infantry units was announced last week by the War Department:

1st Sgt. E. P. Keenum, Pfc F. H. Frohn-hoeffer, S.Sgt. L. R. Lanson, Cpl. J. L. Glip-sen, S.Sgt. A. A. Hamelin, S.Sgt. E. J. Kelly, Pfc Myer Kendall, Pfc C. H. Germain, T.Sgt. M. L. Hylton, Pfc W. J. Dowdowicz, Pfc B. R. Jarrett, Pfc D. J. Henderson, *Pfc Eugene Glaser, *1st Lt. J. M. Wilson, T.Sgt. G. M. Donovan, 1st Lt. J. M. Gray, Sgt. W. S. Klus-koek, Sgt. Stanley Oravitz, Pvt. L. J. Barker, Pvt. J. H. Jordan, Cpl. J. T. Hood, Capt. J. C. Donaghey, *Pfc A. A. Fleitmann, Pfc K. H. Fickburn, Pfc L. L. Unwin, Cpl. L. C. Helbert, S.Sgt. Milton Huttenpiller, Pfc R. E. Page, Pfc A. A. Gibbons, T.Sgt. J. F. Ladurini, S.Sgt. B. E. Telinda, 2nd Lt. R. J. Kemp, Capt. Kendall Moulthrop, Pfc Richard Sims, S.Sgt. L. A. Scott, Pfc H. W. Sammons, Sgt. G. C. Smith, Pvt. J. T. Irvan, Pfc L. J. Bien-venu, Pfc E. S. Cahoon, Pfc L. E. Lloyd, Pfc

Earl Davis, Pfc Andrew E. Dawson, S.Sgt. J. S. Brito, 2nd Lt. V. N. Costabile, Pfc Douglas Van Buren, T.Sgt. V. J. Bole, 2nd Lt. B. B. Everett, S.Sgt. E. E. Davis, T5 J. P. Kiley, Pfc R. H. Lindberg, T.Sgt. W. D. Clinton, S.Sgt. W. W. Baldwin, S.Sgt. T. J. Master and *Pvt. J. A. Martinez.

Distinguished Flying Cross

The award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to 285 personnel of the US Army Eighth Air Force was announced by the War Department last week.

Soldier's Medal

1st Lt. C. B. Everett, Inf.—Heroism.
Pfc J. R. Shoaf, Inf.—Saved ammunition and ration dump from explosion.

T.Sgt. G. H. Johnson, Inf.—Pioneered the development of a technique for air-dropping of supplies to ground troops.

2nd Lt. J. H. Brennan, Inf.—Saved woman from drowning.

Sgt. G. W. Daves, Inf.—Removed live grenade and saved lives of three, and possibly more, persons.

Three New Zealanders Decorated by US Navy
Decorations authorized by the Secretary of the Navy have been awarded three members of the Royal New Zealand Air Force.

Air Vice Marshal Robert Victor Goddard, CB, CBE, RAF—The Distinguished Service medal, for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the Government of the United States as Chief of Air Staff in South Pacific Area.

Flight Lt. Robert Hamish Balfour, the Distinguished Flying Cross, for heroism and extraordinary achievement in aerial flight as Pilot and Flight Commander of Fighter Sqdn. 18 against Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands Area.

Flying Officer Barnabas Wilder Williams—The Air Medal, for meritorious achievement in aerial flight as Pilot of a Fighter Plane attached to Sqdn. 18 against Japanese Forces in Solomon Islands Area.

*Posthumous Award.

Capt. Flux Commands Base

Capt. Paul A. E. Flux, (CEC), USN-Ret., has assumed command of the Naval Advance Base Depot at Davisville, R. I., it was announced 6 Dec. Captain Flux, succeeding Capt. R. C. Harding, (CEC) USN, was previously assigned at the Boston Navy Yard. Captain Harding has been given an undisclosed overseas assignment. Comdr. A. F. Perry (CEC) USNR, acting officer-in-charge at Davisville, continues as executive officer.



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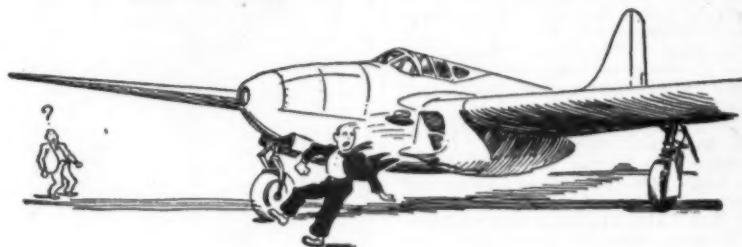
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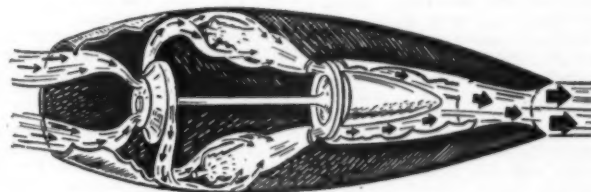


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The engine is a compact, self-contained unit which has only one moving part. Air is taken into the engine, compressed, and passed into chambers where its temperature is increased by the combustion of fuel, creating hot gases which are discharged through a tailpipe nozzle. And when these gases push in one direction, the plane moves in another. General Electric Company, Schenectady 5, N. Y.

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GENERAL  ELECTRIC

THE Commandant's house at the Marine Barracks was the scene of a gay pre-Christmas fete Sunday afternoon, as Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Alexander A. Vandegrift welcomed some two hundred and fifty guests.

Yuletide decorations made a colorful background for uniforms, gold braid, and Service decorations, as the Commandant and his wife greeted the guests in the spacious drawing room of the venerable mansion; in the company, besides many members of the diplomatic corps, were also Admiral William D. Leahy, Rear Adm. Ferdinand Reichmuth, Commandant of the Navy Yard and the Potomac River Naval Command and Vice Adm. Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission with Mrs. Land.

Maj. Gen. Philip Terry, Commandant of the Marine Barracks at Quantico, was there with Mrs. Terry, as were Maj. Gen. Field Harris and Mrs. Harris, Maj. Gen. W. H. Rupertus and Maj. Gen. DeWitt Peck, with their wives.

Former Commandant at Quantico, Maj. Gen. Louis McC. Little was also present as was Admiral Thomas Leigh Gatch with Mrs. Gatch and Brig. Gen. and Mrs. G. Thomas were on hand, also Mrs. George Barnett, widow of a former Commandant of the Corps and former hostess at the Barracks; and Mrs. Holland M. Smith, whose husband, Lieutenant General Smith is in the Pacific.

Capt. Edgar Prochnik, is with the combat forces, and his parents, the former Australian Minister and Mme. Prochnik, were among the callers, as were Maj. Gen. and Mrs. H. Turnage and Capt. Gene Markey.

Mrs. Charles Lawrence Bolte, wife of Maj. Gen. C. L. Bolte, commanding the 34th Division in Italy, has settled for the duration in Richmond, Va. Her address is St. Andrews Circle, Richmond 21, Va.

Mrs. Daniel Noce spent a week at Thanksgiving time at the U. S. Thayer Hotel, visiting with her son Robert, who is in the plebe class at West Point. Mrs. Noce and her daughter, Mrs. Philip B. Melody are making their home on Cape Cod, at Falmouth, Mass., where there is a colony of duration army families, while Major General Noce and Major Melody are overseas. At present Mrs. Robert L. Cavanaugh, Mrs. Noce's sister, and wife of Lieut. Colonel Cavanaugh, who is stationed in China, and her three children are also with Mrs. Noce.

McDonnell Cathcart, infant son of Captain Hugh Cathcart, MC, AUS, and Mrs. Cathcart was baptized Wednesday, 22 Nov. 1944 at 4:30 P. M. in St. Phillips Church, Charleston, S. C. The Rev. Marshall E. Travers performed the ceremony. Sponsors were Miss Mary Frances Stevens, Mr. Frank Peizer of Charleston and Capt. George Kuhn, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.

The baby was born in Washington 15

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



MRS. CHAS. HENDERSON, JR., who before her recent marriage to Lt. (jg) Henderson, USN, was Miss Ethel Bolton of North Andover, Mass.

July and is the grandson of Dr. and Mrs. Robert S. Cathcart of Charleston and Col. and Mrs. Paul J. McDonnell of Governors Island, N. Y.

Some of the visitors to Washington brought together by the recent Army-Navy football game have lingered on, and Mrs. Willard A. Holbrook, wife of Brig. Gen. Holbrook was hostess to a group at the Army-Navy Club the other day, to compliment Mrs. Hobart Gay, wife of Brig. Gen. Gay, who came down from West Point for the game.

Mrs. Lester Sprinkle, wife of Col. Sprinkle, now on Leyte, and Mrs. John Maher, wife of Colonel Maher now in Italy, also spent some time in Washington after the game, as did Brig. Gen. and Mrs. R. C. Rodgers, who have now departed for Dallas, Tex., where the General is stationed, after an overseas assignment of about two months. They enjoyed a visit with their son, Midshipman John Rodgers, USN.

In the office of the Surgeon General of the Army, Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, is a new picture, the original canvas that won blue ribbon honors in a nation-wide contest, "Army Nurse" by Pvt. R. A. Bernatschke, young soldier artist and husband of the former Catharine Woodward, daughter of Rear Admiral Clark Howell Woodward. General Kirk and other top flight officers were on hand for the hanging ceremony of the picture in General Kirk's headquarters. The original has been duplicated in poster form for recruiting purposes all over the nation. Its painter has now returned to his post at Governor's Island and his wife to their

home in New York city.

Admiral Harry Ervin Yarnell, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Yarnell expect to leave Washington the 22nd for Newport, R. I., where they have a home awaiting them. The house on Ayrault St., was bought in 1909 by Mrs. Yarnell's parents, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Charles Mitchell.

There will be a family reunion for Christmas, for their daughter, Mrs. Sylvester, wife of Capt. John Sylvester, and two young sons are already in Newport, but Lt. Philip Yarnell, on duty in Scotland, will be absent.

Mrs. C. C. Jerome, wife of Colonel Jerome, now overseas, has returned to her home in Coronado, Calif., after a visit in Washington, being given a pleasant farewell party on the eve of her departure, by Mrs. John C. Munn, wife of Colonel Munn, USMC, and the personnel being made up of other Marine Corps matrons. They included Mrs. Field Harris, wife of General Harris, Mrs. Louis E. Woods, wife of General Woods, Mrs. S. S. Jack, wife of Colonel Jack; Mrs. Frank Dailey, wife of Colonel Dailey, Mrs. Oscar Brice, wife of Colonel Brice; Mrs. Arthur Binney, wife of Colonel Binney, Mrs. T. B. Gale, wife of Colonel Gale; Mrs. W. J. Smith and Second Lieutenant Edna L. Smith, USMCR.

Mrs. Howard C. Davidson, wife of Maj. Gen. Davidson, now in India is shortly going to Portland, Me., with her young daughters, Julia and Frances, who are to take part in the christening of a vessel to be named for their grandmother, the late Mrs. Patterson.

A debutante of Christmas Day will be Miss Mary Belne Echols, daughter of Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Echols, Assistant
(Continued on Next Page)

Weddings and Engagements

REAR Adm. and Mrs. Albert Cushing Read announce the marriage of their daughter, Ens. Elizabeth Burdine Read, USNR of the Waves, to Lt. (jg) Cunningham, USNR, on Wednesday, 6 Dec. 1944 in Pensacola, Fla.

The bride attended school in Lausanne, Switzerland. Is a graduate of Holton Arms in Washington, D. C. and of Bryn Mawr College, class of 1941.

Lt. Cunningham is a son of Mr. Robert Cunningham and the late Mrs. Cunningham of Munroe, N. C., and a graduate of Lee University of N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Richards Taylor of Baltimore announce the engagement of their daughter, Emily Baxter, to Lt. (jg) Delano Ames, 3rd, USN, son of Mrs. Carolyn McCay Ames and Mr. C. Delano Ames, also of Baltimore.

Miss Taylor was graduated from Greenwood School and Bouve School of Physical Education in Boston, is doing post graduate work at Tufts School in Boston. She made her social debut at the Bachelor's Cotillion several seasons ago.

Lt. Ames, graduate of Boys' Latin School attended Johns Hopkins and was graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy

in 1943. He is serving in the Pacific. The wedding will probably take place in January.

Another Baltimore engagement is that of Miss Virginia Hunt Bard and Mr. Moulton K. Johnson, USNR, son of Mrs. Moulton K. Johnson of Washington and the late Capt. Johnson, USN, and grandson of the late Admiral Seaton Schroeder, USN. The betrothal is announced by Dr. and Mrs. Philip Bard, parents of the bride-elect. She is a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Myron Hunt of Pasadena, Calif., and of the late Senator and Mrs. Thomas R. Bard of Calif. She attended Smith College and is now at Johns Hopkins School of Nursing. Her fiancé now a student at Johns Hopkins Medical School, is a graduate of Kent School and Princeton University.

Lt. Arthur Gray, jr., of the Army Air Forces took as his bride, Saturday, 9 Dec., Miss Adele Hall, daughter of Mrs. Theodore Olin Thackrey, and Mr. Richard B. W. Hall of New York, in the apartment of her mother and step father, Mr. Thackrey, at 183 East 64th Street, with Supreme Court Justice Irwin Untermyer performing the ceremony.

The bride was escorted by her uncle, Lt. Comdr. John M. Schiff, USNR, and wore ivory satin with veil of heirloom rose point lace held by orange blossoms.

Two attendants were Mrs. Mortimer W. Hall, the bride's sister-in-law and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, 2nd, sister of the bride-groom, wife of Lt. Untermyer, USNR.

The bride's brother, Corporal Hall, acted as best man for Lt. Gray, who is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gray of New York. A reception followed for close friends of the two families. The bride has been on the staff of the New York Post, of which her mother is owner and publisher.

The bride attended Briarley and Dalton Schools, and Wellesley College. Lt. Gray recently returned from overseas, has completed thirty-five missions. He has the Distinguished Flying Cross; the Air Medal with Oak Leaf clusters and his unit received a presidential citation.

Mr. and Mrs. Alton C. Baker, 900 South Lane at Monroe Street, Martins Ferry, Ohio, announce the engagement and approaching marriage of their only daughter Beatrice Baker Harris to Lt. William R. Wilkins, II, USNR, son of Mrs. Gladys Patterson Wilkins, Dallas, Tex.

Mrs. Harris is a graduate of the Charles R. Shreve High School, Martins Ferry, Ohio, class of 1942. A former employee of the Government Civil Service in Pentagon Bldg., Arlington, Va.; Corpus Christi, Tex.; Blaw-Knox, Martins Ferry Division Payroll Department, Martins Ferry, Ohio.

Lt. Wilkins is a graduate of the Woodrow Wilson High School, Southern Methodist University class of 1941, Degree in Bachelor of Science in Business Administration. He was president of the Delta Chi National Fraternity. Captain of the tennis team, 1941. He has won tennis tournaments in Texas, Oklahoma, Will Rogers Tournament, National Inter-Collegiate Tennis Tournament, Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, 1941. Entered the United States Naval Air Corps, June 1941. Won his wings and commission at Corpus Christi, Texas, 1942.

The wedding is to be an event of the very near future.



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Posts and Stations

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

11 Dec. 1944

Rear Adm. and Mrs. John R. Beardall entertained last Thursday afternoon from four-thirty to six-thirty at the Superintendent's Quarters.

Capt. Philip V. H. Weems, USN-Ret., is spending a week's leave at home with his wife and family at their home in Randall Court.

Mrs. Todd, wife of Comdr. Donald W. Todd, USN, has returned to her apartment on Prince George St. after several months in New York City, where Comdr. Todd was on temporary duty.

Miss Aileen O'Connell, daughter of Col. G. M. O'Connell, USA, and Mrs. O'Connell, of Fort Totten, N. Y., is visiting Comdr. and Mrs. C. F. Bailey of the Naval Academy.

Col. Frank H. Schwable, USMC, has returned from the South Pacific and is spending leave with his wife at the home of her parents, Captain and Mrs. J. B. Pollard, of the Naval Academy.

Mrs. W. S. Cunningham, wife of Comdr. Cunningham, USN, has returned after visiting Vice Admiral and Mrs. Richard S. Edwards at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington.

Joseph Muse Worthington, III, son of Capt. Joseph Muse Worthington, USN, and Mrs. Worthington, was christened in St. Anne's church on Sunday, December 3, 1944.

Lt. Garnett Y. Clark, USNR, and Mrs. Clark and young daughter, Polly, of Portland, Maine, have been visiting Mrs. Clark's parents, Chief Judge and Mrs. Ridgely P. Melvin at their home on South River.

Comdr. and Mrs. Robert H. Maury have as their guests Comdr. Maury's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Greenhow Maury, of Danville, Va.

FT. BENJAMIN HARRISON, IND.

9 December 1944

Lt. William H. Brown, medical corps, went quail hunting last week in southern Illinois. He entertained at the Canary Cottage in Indianapolis with a quail dinner Wednesday, 29 Nov. Guests were instructors in the X-ray section of the Technicians' School, Billings General Hospital, Fort Harrison, where Lieutenant Brown is an instructor.

Maj. George M. Powell, formerly chief of the dental section, MDETS, spent a leave of absence this week with his family in Indianapolis. Major Powell has been assigned to a numbered hospital unit at Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Capt. Mary M. Devlin, commanding the WAC Section 1530th Service Unit, has returned from Jacksonville, Fla., where she spent a leave of absence with her family.

Sgt. Harold Schwalm visited last week-end with his parents, Col. and Mrs. O. C. Schwalm, enroute to his new station, Westover Field, Mass.

Capt. Frank J. Luchowski, post adjutant, and William A. McKinzie, special service officer, have returned from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., where they attended the Command and General Staff School.

QUANTICO, VA.

7 December 1944

Last Thursday night, the Field Artillery School and the Field Artillery Training Battalion held a joint farewell party for the following officers at the Waller Building: Maj. F. J. Wenban, jr.; Maj. R. S. Bruford, Maj. C. D. Harris, 1st Lt. W. R. Sibley, jr.; 1st Lt. R. S. Hennessy, Lt. R. S. Beck, and Lt. L. M. Frazier. Guests invited were Col. and Mrs. L. B. Cresswell, Col. and Mrs. St. Julian Marshall, Lt. Col. M. B. Twining, Lt. Col. and Mrs. J. M. Clark, Mrs. W. Ball, Mrs. Clark's sister; Lt. Col. and Mrs. S. B. Griffith, II; Lt. Col. and Mrs. F. Adreon, jr.; Lt. Col. and Mrs. W. K. Pottinger, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. E. P. McLarney, Maj. and Mrs. J. M. Miller, Maj. Julia E. Hamblet (WR), and Ens. Lowell Uhler, USNR.

Lt. Col. Frank G. Wagner-Ret., and family are residing in Baltimore where Colonel Wagner has taken the position of development engineer with a steel corporation there after his release from active duty at Camp Pendleton, Calif., this month. He was an instructor in the Field Artillery course of the Marine Corps Schools from November 1942 to November 1943.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. E. A. Sneringer are entertaining Lt. Col. Sneringer's mother, Mrs. J. R. Sneringer, of Harrisburg, Pa., for a short while.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. W. H. Rupertus spent

the week-end in Washington, D. C. Col. and Mrs. T. H. Cartwright had dinner in Washington on Wednesday, December 6, with Capt. Jann Navarro, USA. Mrs. Cartwright remained in Washington as the house guest of Lt. Col. and Mrs. L. Cronmiller, jr.

NORFOLK, VA.

14 December 1944

Miss Constance Curtis, whose marriage to Lt. Virgil Fooks Laws, USNR, will take place this week-end, is being entertained at a number of pre-nuptial parties.

Dr. Royal T. Somers was host on Saturday night at a dinner for Miss Curtis and her fiancé, given at the Norfolk Yacht and Country Club preceding the regular Saturday night dance. Covers were laid for sixteen and the guests, in addition to the guests of honor, were: Mr. and Mrs. John Hughes Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ludwell Baldwin, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. William E. Neve, Mrs. Charles Edwin Snyder, jr., Mrs. W. Ludwell Baldwin, Jr., Mrs. C. Bruce Simmons, Jr., Miss Mary Payne Baldwin, Lt. J. D. Fairchild, Comdr. William R. Burns, and Glover Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hughes Curtis, jr., and their daughter, Mrs. Charles Edwin Snyder, jr., will entertain Saturday, 16 Dec., at a luncheon given at the Norfolk Yacht and Country Club in honor of Miss Constance Raboteau Curtis, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis. The marriage will take place that same evening in Christ and St. Luke's Church.

Read Adm. Albert Cushing Read and Mrs. Read have returned to their home on Stockley Gardens from Pensacola, Fla., where they attended the wedding of their daughter, Ens. Elizabeth Burdine Read, USNR, to Lt. (jg) Charles Cunningham, USNR, son of Robert D. Cunningham, of Monroe, N. C., and the late Mrs. Cunningham, which took place Wednesday evening in the Naval Air Station Chapel, Pensacola. After the ceremony Admiral and Mrs. Read entertained at a dinner party at the Mustin clubhouse.

Miss Mary Adelaide McGlothlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Horace McGlothlin, whose marriage to Lt. (jg) Oswald B. Watson, Jr., USNR, will take place this month, was guest of honor Saturday evening at a miscellaneous shower given by Mrs. Joseph C. Frierson and Mrs. William J. Hunt, in Orleans Circle, Winona. The guests numbered twelve.

An engagement of interest, just announced, is that of Miss Isabel Chandler Oliver, daughter of Mrs. Randolph Cromwell Oliver, of Princess Anne county, to Lt. Frank Cogswell Canney, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Canney, of Ipswich, Mass. The wedding will take place this month.

Society

(Continued from Preceding Page)

chief of air staff, Army Air Forces, and Mrs. Echols, who are to give a tea dance for her at the Sulgrave Club. Miss Echols is a freshman at Vassar. Other debutantes of the season are Miss Hope Erwin, whose parents Lt. Col. and Mrs. Henry Parsons Erwin will entertain for her, as will Maj. and Mrs. Donald McKnew, who are to have home for the Holidays their daughter, Sunny McKnew.

Mrs. Horace Smith, wife of Colonel Smith, with him will entertain for her daughter, Virginia Summerlin at the 1925 F street Club at a small dance, which will be supplemented by a party which

her grandfather, Mr. George T. Summerlin, chief of protocol, will give.

Members of the Fort Sill, Okla., chapter of the Daughters of the United States Army at a special meeting last week purchased four \$100 war bonds to close the books of the chapter now inactive.

The final meeting of the chapter was in charge of Mrs. F. G. Hall, acting chairman.

Miss Jeanne D. Wilson, daughter of Mrs. John Jay Wilson and the late Captain Wilson, returned to her home in Los Angeles, 8 Dec. from Mills College, Oakland, Calif., where she was fortunate to win a four-year scholarship, to spend the holidays with her mother and her brother, Lt. Jack Wilson, AC, AUS.

When Mrs. Harold R. Stark, wife of Admiral Stark, attended the Army-Navy football game, she was accompanied to Baltimore by her daughter, Mrs. Harold Gillespie, and entertained at luncheon by Mr. and Mrs. William Ritchie Semans of Roland avenue, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin W. Semans, of Wynnewood, Pa., also being of the company, the latter also a daughter of Admiral and Mrs. Stark.

Lt. and Mrs. Harold Gillespie are being congratulated on the arrival of another baby daughter in the family, little Miss Susan Stark Gillespie, sister of Sally Bruce Gillespie, granddaughter of Mrs. Paul Gillespie as well as of Admiral and Mrs. Stark. If the fates are propitious Mrs. Stark will have a few friends dining informally with the family in Spring Valley on Christmas Day.

Maj. Gen. J. A. C. Whitaker, is shortly returning to England, and Monday he was host at a farewell party for the American officers with whom he has worked in Washington. In the company were Lt. Gen. Ben Lear, Maj. Gen. Ray E. Potter, Maj. Gen. Stephen G. Henry, Maj. Gen. Clayton L. Bissell, Maj. Gen. Robert E. Irving, and among his British colleagues Lt. Gen. G. N. McCready of the British Staff. Other British officers were Brigadier L. M. Campbell, Col. Lord A. R. Greffell, Maj. Gen. F. H. Davidson, Col. Kenneth Mackessack, British Military Attaché, Maj. K. M. Muir, Col. Guy V. Gurney, Canadian Military Attaché; Capt. H. E. Camerson and others.

A letter from Basil Savidge, 14 Cotswold Avenue, Ipswich, England, asks that greetings be sent to all his old friends.

So systematic has the Nazi looting of The Netherlands been, that when liberation comes the Dutch will have virtually nothing with which to carry on life and must depend upon immediate imports. In anticipation of liberation day, the Queen Wilhelmina Fund, financed in Greater Washington by Community War Fund has been preparing stocks of clothing, medical supplies and other necessities.

Army and Navy Journal

December 16, 1944

The Locators

(Army-Address: The Locators, P. O. Box 637, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.)

THE officers and Board of Directors of the Locators wish to thank all their friends who have helped to make their work possible during the past year, and to extend to them sincere wishes for a Happy Christmas and a New Year of Joy.

The Locators have requests for the addresses of the following officers' wives:

Mrs. Janice Anderson (Maj., AC); Mrs. Vance Batchelor (Col., Cav.); Mrs. Peter B. Bernel (Frances) (Col., CE); Mrs. Richard L. Bohannon (Lt. Col., MC); Mrs. Alvin T. Bowers (Lt. Col., CAC); Mrs. Charles M. Boyles (Col., FA); Mrs. Wesley S. Calverly (Col., QMC); Mrs. Clyde K. Davis (Capt., CAC); Mrs. David S. Davis (Capt., AAF); Mrs. Ray Duke (Lt. Col., MC); Mrs. Lester Dyke (Col., MC); Mrs. Collins H. Ferris (Bonnie) (Maj.); Mrs. Robert T. Foster (Julia) (Col., Inf.); Mrs. James Gagne, Col., Ret.; Mrs. Ernest C. Goding (Col., Inf.); Mrs. Frank Halbrook (Virginia) (Col., QMC); Mrs. Devrient Hauser (Crystal) (Lt., AUS); Mrs. Jesse M. Hawkins (Carolyn) (Col., Cav., deceased); Mrs. Henry L. Hille, jr. (Sue) (Col., CE); Mrs. William Lee Herold (Eleanor) (Lt. Col., Inf., deceased); Mrs. Louis Haskell (Maud) (Col., FA); Mrs. George Keeler (Col., CAC); Mrs. Edward Kumpke (Elizabeth) (Col., CE); Mrs. Raymond C. Lane (Betty) (Lt. Col., Inf.); Mrs. Julian P. Lindsey (Judy) (Col., Inf.); Mrs. Robert Lindsey (Col. (?), FA, prisoner of war); Mrs. Fred Logan (Mary) (Col., Inf.); Mrs. William B. McBride (Jane Host) (Maj.); Mrs. Horace L. McBride (Irene) (Maj. Gen.); Mrs. James McIlhenney (Col., FA); Mrs. William Newton (Esther) (Col., MC); Mrs. Orlando J. Posey (Col., ME); Mrs. Edward M. Quigley (Col., FA); Mrs. Ralph M. Rogers ("Babe") (Maj., Inf.); Mrs. Vernon Smith (daughter of Col. Clayton Pritchett) (Lt., AC); Mrs. Rudolf Smyser (Janet) (Maj.); Mrs. Charles H. Valentine (Col., Cav.); Mrs. Arthur W. Vanaman (Gen.); Mrs. J. E. Walsh (Lucille) (Lt. Col., CE); Mrs. Jack White (Mildred) (Col., FA); Mrs. W. W. Yale (Col., Cav.)

Decentralize Vets Offices

A bill designed to simplify the administration of existing veterans' laws was introduced in the Senate 1 Dec. by Senator William E. Jenner, Ind., the first veteran of the present war to be elected to the Senate.

The measure proposes to establish a number of local veterans' service offices in each state. One of these offices, he said, should be established in each county. Under the bill the Federal government would match funds which the state governments would provide for the administration of the new law. These local boards would be staffed entirely by war veterans, both men and women, who would be trained to adequately assist and advise ex-service personnel.

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Persian Gulf Command
(Continued from First Page)

and with summer shade temperature reaching 130-140 degrees. From the desert the routes climb through another two hundred miles of barren mountains, crossing passes between 7,000 and 8,000 feet above sea level where snow slides, drifts and freezing temperatures are a problem in the winter months.

Within the Persian Gulf Command five operating services have been concerned most directly with the solution of these problems. Engineer troops of the Construction Service, first under the direction of Brig. Gen. Theodore M. Osborne (then Col.), were faced with heavy tasks before delivery of materials to Russia could be developed on a large scale. They expanded port facilities, built supplementary rail lines, and completed an all-weather motor route. Routes already existing were improved and their capacities greatly increased. Truck and aircraft assembly plants, warehouses, and camps with water supply and sewage systems were enlarged or constructed wherever American personnel were stationed.

The Ports Service, under the direction of Brig. Gen. Donald P. Booth (then Col.), and later General Osborne, charged with the operation of the Ports of Khorramshahr, Bandar Shapur and Chey-bassi, has effected a constant reduction in turn-around time for ships, and a steady increase in the volume of cargo handled. The total tonnage discharge has risen over 370 per cent since the first month of full American operation. This has been accomplished in spite of some of the world's highest temperatures throughout a large part of the year.

In January 1943, the Military Railway Service, first under the direction of Brig. Gen. Paul F. Yount, (then Col.), who was succeeded by Col. Frank S. Besson, the present Director, began the operation of the Iranian State Railways and in less than 8 months was delivering cargo by rail to the Russians at Teheran, a distance of over 650 miles. Since the Ameri-

can troops took over operation of the railway the monthly tonnage hauled has been increased by nearly 400 per cent, and has exceeded all early estimates of the possible capacity of the line by more than 20 per cent in the peak month of U. S. operation.

The railway is supplemented by the Motor Transport Service, first under the direction of Brig. Gen. Don G. Shingler (then Col.), Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Sweet is present director. The Motor Transport Service operates truck convoys 638 miles from ports and bases in southern Iran across deserts and mountains to Kazvin, where cargoes are turned over to the Russians. As on the railroad, tonnage carried has been increased and multiplied many times.

The complex task of establishing and maintaining American communications through the supply corridor has been handled by the Signal Service, Col. Samuel M. Thomas, Director, which has strung thousands of miles of wire and completed many highly technical installations. Their work has made possible the smooth coordination of all aspects of the Command.

In addition to the operating services, aircraft and truck and assembly plants have been operated in southern Iran. In these plants thousands of planes and tens of thousands of trucks and other vehicles have been assembled, from crated parts shipped from America, and turned over to the Russians ready to take to the air or to the road.

The mountainous task of establishing, operating and maintaining these services by a relatively small number of troops, was partially met by extensive employment of native Iranian labor. Without the utilization of local labor on a large scale, the completion of this mission would have necessitated the presence of many more American soldiers in the PGC at a time when manpower was a critical item.

The operating agencies, receiving excellent support from their comrades of the medical, ordnance, quartermaster, and other service units of the Persian Gulf Command, have made possible the

fulfillment of the mission. That this mission has not been without influence on the outcome of hostilities is indicated in the words of Marshal Josef Stalin: "Supply through the Persian Gulf is good," and "without United States machines the United Nations could never have won the war."

Service Sports

The Navy Athletic Association announced their 1945 Winter Sports Schedules this week as follows. Events will take place at the Naval Academy unless otherwise noted:

Varsity Basketball

- 10 Jan.—Univ. of Maryland.
- 13 Jan.—Pentathlon Military Academy.
- 20 Jan.—Villanova College.
- 24 Jan.—Univ. of Pennsylvania.
- 27 Jan.—Duke University.
- 31 Jan.—Penn State College.
- 3 Feb.—Columbia University.
(at New York City)
- 7 Feb.—Temple University.
- 10 Feb.—West Virginia University.
- 14 Feb.—Muhlenberg College.
- 17 Feb.—N. Carolina Pre-Flight School.
- 24 Feb.—Bainbridge Naval Trg. Center.
- 3 Mar.—U. S. Military Academy.

Plebe Basketball

- 6 Jan.—Randolph-Macon Academy.
- 13 Jan.—Bullis School.
- 20 Jan.—Hill School.
- 27 Jan.—Southeast Catholic H. S. of Philadelphia.
- 3 Feb.—St. Paul's School.
- 10 Feb.—Mercersburg Academy.
- 17 Feb.—Adm. Farragut Academy.
- 24 Feb.—Staunton Military Academy.

Varsity Wrestling

- 13 Jan.—Univ. of Pennsylvania.
- 20 Jan.—Columbia University.
(at New York City)
- 27 Jan.—Muhlenberg College.
- 3 Feb.—Penn State College.
- 9-10 Feb.—Intercollegiate.
(at Bethlehem, Pa.)
- 17 Feb.—Univ. of North Carolina.
- 24 Feb.—N. Carolina Pre-Flight School.

Varsity Swimming

- 6 Jan.—Swarthmore College.
- 13 Jan.—Univ. of Pennsylvania.
- 20 Jan.—Univ. of North Carolina.
- 27 Jan.—Columbia University.
- 3 Feb.—Yale University.
(at New Haven, Conn.)
- 10 Feb.—Princeton University.
- 17 Feb.—Duke University.
- 24 Feb.—Bainbridge Naval Trg. Center.
- 3 Mar.—U. S. Military Academy.
(at West Point, N. Y.)

Plebe Swimming

- 20 Jan.—Baltimore Poly. Institute.
- 27 Jan.—Wm. Penn Charter School.
- 3 Feb.—Augusta Military Academy.
- 10 Feb.—Mercersburg Academy.
- 17 Feb.—Staunton Military Academy.
- 24 Feb.—Blair Academy.

USMA BASKETBALL

Col. Lawrence Jones, graduate manager of athletics at West Point, announced 9 Dec. that the Army basketball team will play a 15-game schedule, opening with Swarthmore 10 Jan.

The following games will be held at West Point unless otherwise noted:

- 10 Jan.—Swarthmore.
- 13 Jan.—Colgate.
- 17 Jan.—Columbia.
- 20 Jan.—Princeton.
- 24 Jan.—Penn State.
- 27 Jan.—Coast Guard.
- 31 Jan.—W. Va.
- 3 Feb.—Yale.
- 7 Feb.—Pittsburgh.
- 10 Feb.—Rochester.
- 14 Feb.—St. John's.
- 17 Feb.—Penn.
(at Phila.)
- 24 Feb.—N. Y. U.
- 28 Feb.—Maryland.
- 3 Mar.—Navy.
(at Annapolis)

AIR FORCES FOOTBALL

The War Department announced 11 Dec. that "circumstances" will prevent extension of the Air Forces football season beyond their championship game in New York, 16 Dec. This game, played under auspices of the Sixth War Loan with all proceeds turned over to Army charity, will decide the Army Service championship.

COAST GUARD BASKETBALL

Beginning 6 Jan. the Coast Guard Academy basketball team will begin a series of 15 games. In the following schedule, announced by Lt. Nelson W. Nitchman, USCGR, games will be at New London unless otherwise noted:

- Sat., 6 Jan.—Yale.
- Sat., 13 Jan.—Trinity.
(Middletown)
- Wed., 24 Jan.—Brown.
(Providence)
- Sat., 27 Jan.—Army.
(West Point)
- Wed., 31 Jan.—Wesleyan.
- Wed., 17 Jan.—Yale.
(New Haven)
- Sat., 20 Jan.—Wesleyan.

- Sat., 3 Feb.—Tufts.
- Wed., 7 Feb.—Trinity.
(Hartford)
- Sat., 10 Feb.—Brown.
- Thurs., 15 Feb.—Geneva.
(Boston Garden)
- Sat., 17 Feb.—Worcester Tech.
(Worcester)
- Tues., 20 Feb.—Connecticut.
(Storrs)
- Fri., 23 Feb.—Brooklyn Poly Tech.
- Wed., 28 Feb.—Connecticut.

U. S. War Round Up
(Continued from Page 473)

junction of the Seventh and Seventy-seventh Divisions has been effected. Enemy forces which were trapped between the two have been destroyed. Great quantities of supplies of all kinds were captured.

18 Dec.—An enemy convoy off the northwest coast of Leyte with a strong fighter escort was intercepted by our Air Force. Three transports, one 10,000 tons, one 5,000 tons and one 4,000 tons, and three escorting destroyers were sunk and one destroyer and two medium-sized transports left dead in the water and burning. In addition, our light naval units sank a cargo transport of 5,000 tons. Enemy troop losses by drowning are believed to have been heavy.

Our own shipping was also under attack and we sustained some damage and casualties.

14TH AIR FORCE

6 Dec.—Central and South China Areas: B-24's of the United States Fourteenth Air Force sank a large Japanese freighter east of Shanghai on 4 Dec.

7 Dec.—Central China: Striking at three Japanese-controlled railroads in north and north central China, fighters of the Fourteenth United States Air Force on 3 Dec. and 4 Dec. hit Yuncheng on the Tungpu railroad northeast of the Yellow River bend, destroying an ammunition and gasoline dump, and bombed railroad shops at Loyang on the Lung-Hai Railroad. They knocked out 600 feet of the Heishinkuan railroad bridge between Chengchow and Loyang, bombed the steel works at Talyuan and Tungpu and the locomotive shops at Linfen.

8 Dec.—Salween River Area: On the roads out of North Thailand toward the Salween fighters strafed traffic and enemy positions in the Wanpansha, Keng-tung and Takaw ferry area and hit Japanese barracks at Monghpayak.

10 Dec.—Fighters and aircraft of the Fourteenth Air Force observed the anniversary of Pearl Harbor with low-level bombing and strafing attacks on enemy shipping and aircraft installations at Hong Kong Harbor, Nanking and Anking Hwaining on 7 Dec.

11 Dec.—South China Sea: During the night of 9 Dec. B-24's sank a large Japanese cargo vessel 120 miles east of Hong Kong and bombed installations at Saman Kay on Hainan Island.

12 Dec.—French Indo-China, Burma, Thailand: Bombers and fighters on 11 Dec. knocked out the Haiduong railroad bridge between Haiphong and Hanoi. They also bombed the Phulanthuong bridge. The Wanliakam highway bridge southwest of Lashio and enemy traffic on roads leading out of north Thailand were bombed.

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Because of its publication of all official circulars and reports and matters of service interest.

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ANDERSON—Born at Columbus, Ohio, 27 November 1944, to Ens. and Mrs. H. C. Anderson, a daughter, Susan Fahy. Ens. Anderson is on duty in the Pacific.

ANDREWS—Born in Newport, R. I., 6 December 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Nigel Lyon Andrews, a son, Richard Nigel Lyon Andrews, grandson of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Paul Shipman Andrews, AUS.

BAUMER—Born at Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, D. C., 3 December 1944, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Edward F. Baumer, GSC, a son, Richard Eaton. Lt. Col. Baumer is a member of the War Department General Staff on duty in Personnel Division, G-1.

CARLSON—Born in Worcester, Mass., 15 November 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Ralph L. Carlson, a son, Randolph Lindgren Carlson.

COOPER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 4 December 1944, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Avery J. Cooper, USA, a son.

CRAYER—Born in Merritt Hospital, Oakland, Calif., 27 November 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. William James Crayer, Jr., AC, a son, William James Crayer III, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. William James Crayer and of Capt. and Mrs. S. Y. Britt, USA-Ret.

DYESS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8 December 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. William B. Dyess, AUS, a son.

ELLERBE—Born at Alachua County Hospital, Gainesville, Fla., 6 November 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Thomas Hawthorne Ellerbe, a son, Thomas Frederick, great grandson of the late Maj. George Cubberly, USA.

FAIRMAN—Born at Harkness Pavilion, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York City, 28 November 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Hutchinson Kay Fairman, FA, a son, Hutchinson Fairman, Jr. Capt. Fairman is now on duty in the Pacific area.

FITZ-GIBBON—Born at Bolling Field Hospital, Washington, D. C., 3 December 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. John Phillips Fitz-Gibbon, AAF, a daughter, Margaret Patricia. Lt. Fitz-Gibbon has been a prisoner of war in Germany since July. The baby is a grandchild of Col. and Mrs. Leland Davies Breckinridge and of Col. James E. Fitz-Gibbon.

GARDNER—Born in Stillwater, Okla., 29 November 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Glen M. Gardner, USMC, a son, their first child. Lt. Gardner is in the Pacific area.

GEE—Born at Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 8 December 1944, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Alan E. Gee, CE, USA, a daughter, Judith Mary. Col. Gee is serving overseas.

GOETZ—Born recently at Bon Secours Hospital, Baltimore, Md., to Lt. and Mrs. Frank M. Goetz, Jr., AAF, a son, Frank M. Goetz, 3rd.

GRANDIN—Born at Doctors Hospital, New York, N. Y., 4 December 1944, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John L. Grandin, Jr., USNR, a son, who will be named for his father, who is now on duty in the Pacific.

HARVEY—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 9 December 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Alfred Harvey, AGD, a daughter.

HAUER—Born in Detroit, Mich., 29 November 1944, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. John Longan Hauer, USNR, a son, John Longan, Jr. Lt. Hauer is on duty in the Aleutians.

HINES—Born at US Naval Ammunition Depot, Hingham, Mass., 10 December 1944, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. George Boes Hines, USA, a daughter, granddaughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles Hines, USA and of Capt. and Mrs. Henry Baisley, USN. Mrs. Hines is making her home for the duration with her parents at the Naval Ammunition Depot where Capt. Baisley is in command and the baby was born at their quarters.

HOLLISTER—Born at Le Roy Sanitarium, New York City, 5 December 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Dickerman Hollister, USNR, a daughter, Catherine de Rapalje.

JULIHN—Born at US Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif., 4 December 1944, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Lawrence V. Juliha, USN, a son, grandson of Col. and Mrs. Edwin M. Sumner, USA.

KINNEY—Born at the Gotham Hospital, New York City, 5 December 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. John I. Kinney, USNR, a daughter, Elsie.

KROLL—Born at Harkness Pavilion, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York, N. Y., 28 November 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Rolf Kroll, MC, USA, their second daughter, Mareta Chase Kroll.

LATEINER—Born at Lying-In Hospital, New York City, 21 November 1944, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert Lateiner, MC, AUS, a son, Lloyd William.

LOCKWOOD—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 5 December 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Fred S. Lockwood, CWS, a daughter.

MANN—Born at Greenwich (Conn.) Hospital, 29 November 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Charles R. Mann, AUS, of Rehoboth, Mass., a son, George Mann.

McMANUS—Born at St. Louis, Mo., 2 December 1944, to Col. and Mrs. George H.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service announcements. Please notify promptly.)

McManus, Jr., AGD, USA, a son, Christopher de Cormis McManus. The child is a grandson of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George McManus, USA, and of Mrs. J. L. Hornsby of St. Louis.

MECHLING—Born at Alexandria Hospital, Alexandria, Va., 8 December 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Thomas B. Mechling (Mary Leslie Emerson), USA, a daughter.

MESNARD—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 4 December 1944, to T.Sgt. and Mrs. Melvin L. Mesnard, AAF, a daughter.

MOSS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8 December 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Walter D. Moss, Jr., GSC, a son.

NEWMOMBE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8 December 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Edward J. Newcombe, Inf., a son.

O'SHEA—Born at US Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 26 November 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. James C. O'Shea, USNR, a son, Timothy Brian.

PIERSON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8 December 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Russell H. Pierson, Cav., a son.

ROCKMAN—Born at Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass., 5 December 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Jerome H. Rockman, a son, Irwin Allen Rockman.

SAMMIS—Born at Huntington (Long Is. N. Y.) Hospital, 3 December 1944, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Arnold F. Sammis, Jr. (MC) USNR, a son, Arnold Furman Sammis, 3rd.

SASSER—Born at University Hospital, Columbus, O., 4 December 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Bradley Brewer Sasser, a son, Bradley Brewer, Jr. Lt. Sasser is on duty at Lackbourne Army Air Base, Columbus, Ohio.

SELIGMANN—Born at Doctors Hospital, New York, N. Y., 8 December 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Arthur W. Seligmann, USNR, a daughter, Jean Andrea Seligmann.

SMITH—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 5 December 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Eugene A. Smith, AAA, a son.

STEPHENSON—Born at LeRoy Sanitarium, New York City, 1 December 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. George Eustis Stephenson, Jr., USCGR, a daughter, Anne Dixon.

STERLING—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 9 December 1944, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Everett W. Sterling, a daughter.

STIFEL—Born at William Beaumont Hospital, El Paso, Texas, 1 December 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Herbert A. Stifel, a daughter, Wynne, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Stifel of St. Louis, Mo., and Col. and Mrs. Andrew J. Wynne, USA.

STRICKLAND—Born at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8 December 1944, to T.Sgt. and Mrs. Randall Strickland, TC, a son.

WALLACE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 7 December 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. William O. Wallace, SC, a son.

WARDLE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 5 December 1944, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert Wardle, CE, a son.

WATKINS—Born at the Lying-In Hospital, Providence, R. I., 5 December 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. John C. A. Watkins, AAF, a daughter, Fanchon Metcalf Watkins. The child's grandparents are Col. and Mrs. Dudley Warren Watkins, AAF, of Eglon Field, Fla., and Mrs. Murray S. Danforth and the late Dr. Danforth of Providence, R. I. Maj. Watkins is on duty at Headquarters AAF.

WETERINGS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 5 December 1944, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Frans J. Weterings, CE, a daughter.

Married

ALTMANN-KERBEY—Married in Walter Reed Chapel, Washington, D. C., 9 December 1944, Miss Marjorie Walte Kerbey to Lt. Andrew Taylor Altmann, recently returned from the Mediterranean theater.

ANDERSON-STUBBE—Married at Forest Hill, Long Island, N. Y., 10 December 1944, Miss Marilyn A. Stubbe to Lt. James Thorne Anderson, USNR.

BIESEMEIER-SLAUGHTER—Married in San Francisco, Calif., 4 December 1944, Miss Ruby Jim Slaughter to Lt. Comdr. Harold Woodall Biesemeier, USN.

BIGHAM-McCOBB—Married in the North Carolina Avenue Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., 9 December 1944, Miss Marjorie Catherine McCobb to Capt. John Thomas Bigham, USA.

BONDEROW-POWERS—Married in New York, N. Y., 9 December 1944, Miss Myra F. Powers to Lt. Jack C. Bonderow, USNR.

BOWSER-JANSEN—Married in the Lutheran Church of the Holy Comforter, Balti-

more, Md., 22 November 1944, Miss Helen Floried Jansen to Capt. Virgil S. Bowser, AUS.

BREW-PARDEE—Married at her home in Hazelton, Pa., 9 December 1944, Miss Patricia Lee Pardee to Lt. John Price Brew, USNR.

BROADBENT-BROUGH—Married in the Baptist Church, Summit, N. J., 12 December 1944, Lt. (jg) Jean Lillian Brough, USNR, to Lt. Warren Bullock Broadbent, USNR.

BUCK-TWINING—Married in Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, 9 December 1944, Miss Edith May Twining of New York, to Lt. Allen Buck, USMC, of Sheffield, Mass.

BUTLER-BEAUCHAMP—Married at First Presbyterian Church, Corpus Christi, Texas, 8 December 1944, Miss Martha Beauchamp to Ens. Doland L. Butler, USNR. It was a double wedding at which her twin sister, Mary, was the other bride.

CAPPS-PIETROWSKI—Married in Our Lady of Martyrs Church, Forest Hills, Long Island, N. Y., 18 November 1944, Miss Frances R. Pietrowski to Lt. Cary F. Capps, AUS.

CARRINGTON-HAYES—Married in St. Ann's Catholic Church, Washington, D. C., 1 December 1944, Miss Nancy Keen Hayes to FO John Kershaw Carrington, AAF.

CHALMERS-SCHMITZ—Married in the navy chapel at 90 Church St., New York City, 2 December 1944, Miss Dorothy Pell Schmitz to Lt. Comdr. George Edward Chalmers, USNR.

COLE-HABIAN—Married in the chapel of St. Francis Xavier at Camp LeJeune, N. C., 29 November 1944, Miss Jennifer Elsie Habian to Lt. (jg) Benjamin Ely Cole, (MC) USNR.

COLEMAN-ARCHIBALD—Married in the chapel of St. James Episcopal Church, New York City, 11 December 1944, Mrs. Dorothy Wooden Archibald to Capt. J. D. Stetson Coleman, USMC, recently returned from service in the South Pacific.

CORREA-WINCHESTER—Married in Summit, N. J., 9 December 1944, Ens. Elizabeth Winchester of Pasadena, Calif., to Maj. Henry Alvarez Correa, AAF.

COSGROVE-McGRATH—Married in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Bronxville, N. Y., 9 December 1944, Miss Joan McGrath to Lt. Kelvin Michael Cosgrove, MC, AUS.

CUNNINGHAM-READ—Married in Pensacola, Fla., 6 December 1944, Ens. Elizabeth Burdine Reed, USNR, to Lt. (jg) Cunningham, USNR.

CURTIS-STIRES—Married at the DeRidder (La.) Army Air Base, 1 December 1944, Miss Louise Homer Stires to Maj. Robert C. Curtis, AAF.

DALY-DALY—Married in St. Andrew the Apostle Church, Clifton, N. Y., 9 December 1944, Miss Mary Eileen Daly to Lt. (jg) Paul F. Daly, USNR.

FISS-BERRY—Married in the chapel of Billings General Hospital, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., 28 December 1944, Miss Virginia Berry of Norman, Okla., to Capt. Robert E. Fiss, USA (USMA'43).

FULLER-WENTZ—Married at the Garden Memorial Church, Anacostia, D. C., 9 December 1944, Lt. Grace C. Wentz, USNR, to Lt. Robert Fuller, USMC.

GARDINER-CARTER—Married in New Guinea, 5 December 1944, Lt. Vera Carter, ANC, to Capt. Arch T. Gardiner, AAF.

GARWOOD-MURPHY—Married in Whitman, Mass., 29 September 1944, Miss Esther Catherine Murphy to Sgt. William Arthur Garwood, Jr., USA.

GEES-MULLER—Married recently in St. Paul's Catholic Church, Baltimore, Md., Miss Virginia Muller to Lt. Franklin H. Gees, Jr., AAF.

GILLETTE-GILLETTE—Married in Calvary Episcopal Church, New York, N. Y., 11 December 1944, Mrs. Margaret Woods Gillette, widow of Lt. John Westfield Gillette, AAF, to Capt. Louis Charles Gillette, AUS, brother of her late husband.

GRAY-HALL—Married in New York City, 9 December 1944, Miss Adele Hall to Lt. Arthur Gray, Jr., AAF, both of New York.

GRIFFITH-LINES—Married in Brown Memorial Church, Baltimore, Md., 9 December 1944, Miss Helen Elizabeth Lines to Lt. Forrest Lee Griffith, Jr., USNR.

GUNNELL-CLARK—Married in the chapel of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., 11 November 1944, Miss June Clark to Maj. Robert Chappell Gunnell, AAF.

HACKETT-REYNOLDS—Married in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 9 December 1944, Miss Kathleen Reynolds to Lt. James P. Hackett, USMC.

HAMMOND-LAIRD—Married in Overbrook Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa., 9 December 1944, Miss Joan Laird to Lt. Wardlaw M. Hammond, Jr., AAF.

HANAWAY-WALDRIDGE—Married in Newport, R. I., 2 December 1944, Ens. Nancy Waldrige, USNR, to Lt. Thomas E. Han-

way, USNR, both on duty at Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

HILL-NOTTINGHAM—Married in the Navy Yard, New Orleans, La., 24 November 1944, Miss Lillian Ruth Nottingham to Ens. Harold J. Hill, USNR.

HOYT-DIBBLEE—Married in the chapel at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., 15 November 1944, Lt. (jg) Anita Virginia Dibblee, USNR, to Lt. (jg) Robert Ingle Hoyt, USNR.

JARBEAU-WILDIN—Married in All Saints Episcopal Chapel, Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla., 1 December 1944, Lt. La. Vign L. Wildin, USNR, to Lt. Robert F. Jarbeau, USNR.

KADER-CHANCEY—Married in London, England, 23 November 1944, Lt. Carolyn Frances Chancey, ANC, to Capt. Marshall Irvin Kader, DC, AUS.

KAPLAN-BRILL—Married in New York City, 6 December 1944, Miss Jacqueline Brill to Lt. Seymour T. Kaplan on duty at Austin, Texas.

KEATING-FROST—Married in Christ the King Church, Atlanta, Ga., 12 December 1944, Miss Martha Frost of Atlanta to Capt. Cletus Keating, Jr., AAF.

LEGGETT-REINING—Married in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, South Orange, N. J., 9 December 1944, Miss Elizabeth Ann Reining to Lt. Ernest Hodges Leggett, Jr., USNR.

LUTIN-MARMOR—Married in Baltimore, Md., 3 December 1944, Miss Dorothy Edith Marmor to Lt. David L. Lutin, Inf., AUS.

McNEIL-COMBES—Married in St. Luke's Church, Forest Hills, Long Island, N. Y., 19 November 1944, Miss Mary Ellen Combes to Lt. John Donald McNeil, USNR.

MINERS-GERDAU—Married in St. Peter's Lutheran Church, New York City, 9 December 1944, Miss Doris Gerda to Lt. Arthur T. Miners, AUS.

MINFORD-APPLEBY—Married in St. Thomas Episcopal Church, New York City, 8 December 1944, Miss Jean Franklin Appleby to Lt. Lewis W. Minford, 3rd, AUS.

MOORE-BRENNAN—Married in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, North Plainfield, N. J., 9 December 1944, Miss Ruth Brennan to Lt. Raymond E. Moore, AUS.

OWENS-CAZELL—Married in St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., 12 December 1944, Miss Margaret Nan Cazell to Capt. Mackubin Thomas Owens, USMC.

PAYTON-HICKS—Married in Centenary Methodist Church, Richmond, Va., 28 November 1944, Miss Mary Letitia Hicks of Richmond, Va., to Ens. Leland Rodmand Payton, 2nd., of Washington, D. C.

RATLIFF-EVERLY—Married in the Saugatuck Congregational Church, Westport, Conn., 9 December 1944, Miss Patricia Brown Everly to Lt. Philip Grady Amidon Ratliff, AAF.

REEVE-STOLZ—Married in New York, N. Y., 10 December 1944, Miss Margaret Jean Stolz to Lt. Robert Morris Reeve, AUS, now on duty at the School of Military Government, Charlottesville, Va.

REISH-PERKINS—Married in Washington, D. C., 9 December 1944, Miss Jane Fawcett Perkins to Lt. Richard Lionel Reish, AUS.

REYNOLDS-MONROE—Married in St. John's Church, Hampton, Va., 2 December 1944, Miss Jane Rust Monroe to Ens. Bruce Dodson Reynolds, Jr., USNR.

RUBIN-SCHINDEL—Married in New York, N. Y., 3 December 1944, Miss Elaine Schindel of East Orange, N. J., to Lt. (jg) Edward S. Rubin, USNR, of Miami Beach, Fla.

RUTH-WILL—Married in St. Bernardine's Catholic Church, Baltimore, Md., 2 December 1944, Miss Elizabeth Ann Will to Ens. Charles Wallace Ruth, USNR.

SCOTT-ROOKS—Married in Philadelphia, Pa., 25 November 1944, Miss Geraldine Rooks to Lt. (jg) Edward H. Scott, USNR.

SFAULDING-NUTE—Married in Scarsdale, N. Y., 9 December 1944, Miss Anne Amelia Nute of Scarsdale, to Lt. John Pearson Sfauldin, AUS.

STRINGFELLOW-GRAHAM—Married in Coconut Grove, Fla., 8 December 1944, Mrs. Nancy Martin Graham to Lt. Col. Glassell Somerville Stringfellow, Jr., AAF.

STUART-GREENE—Married at the home of the bride in Margate, N. J., 8 December 1944, Miss Margaret Greene to Lt. Robert Douglas Stuart, AUS.

SUNDSTROM-FRATER—Married at Drew Field Chapel No. 4, Tampa, Fla., recently, Miss Rilla Rebecca Frater to Capt. Jon O. Sundstrom, AUS.

TUTTLE-KERSH—Married in the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Baltimore, Md., 6 December 1944, Miss Margaret Nunnally Kersh, of New York City, to Lt. William Benjamin Tuttle, Jr., USA, son of Col. and Mrs. William B. Tuttle, USA.

WALKER-SULLIVAN—Married in Trinity Church, Hewlett, Long Island, N. Y., 9 December 1944, Miss Nancy Sullivan to Lt. Thomas E. Han-

(Continued on Next Page)

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Births, Marriages, Deaths

(Continued from Preceding Page)

December 1944, Miss Leonie K. Sullivan, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Leonard Sullivan, USA, to Lt. (jg) Jeffrey Pond Walker, USNR, of Greenwich, Conn.

WILLIAMS-BOYKIN—Married in the chapel of St. John's Episcopal Church, New Haven, Conn., 3 December 1944, Miss Sally Griffiths Boykin to Lt. Alexander Williams, AAF.

WILLS-WHEATLEY—Married in Craddock Presbyterian Church, Norfolk, Va., 5 December 1944, Miss Arinda Ora Wheatley to Ens. Herbert William Wills, USNR.

WIMER-WEASTELL—Married in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Essex Fells, N. J., 9 December 1944, Miss Joyce May Westell to Lt. (jg) Robert Joel Wimer, USNR.

WITCOMBE-KNIGHT—Married in the post chapel, Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Va., 2 December 1944, 2nd Lt. Anne Biddle Knight, USMCR, daughter of Col. and Mrs. O'Ferrell Knight and granddaughter of the late Brig. Gen. John Thorn Knight, USA, to Capt. Herbert M. Witcombe, USMCR.

Died

BRIGGS—Killed in airplane collision near Atlantic City, N. J., 4 December 1944, Ens. Mead Lynn Briggs, USNR. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Betty Brewster Briggs, his parents and two sisters.

BRUNER—Died at Coral Gables, Fla., 5 December 1944, after a long illness, Capt. Donald L. Bruner, US-Ret. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Effie Hepburn Bruner and a son, Lt. Donald H. Bruner, AC, USA (USMA-'43).

COATES—Killed in collision of bomber and fighter planes near Charleston, S. C., 5 December 1944, 2nd Lt. Russell R. Coates, AAF, of Bridgeport, Pa.

COMMISKEY—Killed in action in Germany 18 November 1944, 1st Lt. Archibald F. Commiskey, Jr., son of Col. and Mrs. Archibald F. Commiskey of Baltimore, Md.

COOK—Died at Downtown Hospital, New York City, 8 December 1944, Lt. Comdr. Seabury Cook, USN-Ret. (USNA'17), of Summit, N. J. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth LeHuray Cook, two daughters and two sisters.

ESTES—Killed in collision of bomber and fighter planes near Charleston, S. C., 5 December 1944, 2nd Lt. Donald C. Estes, AAF, of Evansville, Ind.

FENTON—Died at US Naval Hospital, St. Alban, N. Y., 3 December 1944, Lt. Arthur Steffen Fenton, USN, of Pensacola, Fla. Survived by his widow, two sons and four daughters.

HENDRON—Died at Chapel, N. C., 8 December 1944, after a brief illness, Mrs. Paul Hendron, wife of Rear Adm. Hendron, USN, and daughter of the late Col. James H. Sumner Pettit, USA. Besides her husband she is survived by two children, Miss Constance Hendron and Paul Hendron, Jr., a sister, Mrs. C. W. Kear, wife of Lt. Comdr. Kear, USNR, and a brother, Mr. James Sumner Pettit.

HOFFMAN—Died in Emergency Hospital, Washington, D. C., 7 December 1944, Capt. W. M. V. Hoffman, SC, AUS. Survived by his parents and a brother.

HOYT—Died at his home in Beacon, N. Y., 8 December 1944, Mr. Ferdinand Hoyt, father of Ens. Austin Hoyt, USNR.

HUHLIN—Died in Italy of pneumonia, 11 November 1944, Capt. Fred E. Huhlin, administrative officer of the Psychological Warfare Bureau in Italy.

KNOWLTON—Killed in collision of bomber and fighter planes near Charleston, S. C., 5 December 1944, 2nd Lt. Earl C. Knowlton, Jr., AAF, of Anniston, Ala.

LAUT—Died in French Hospital, New York City, 6 December 1944, Mr. Harry C. Laut, father of Lt. Harrison C. Laut, USMC.

LAWRENCE—Died suddenly at her home in Washington, D. C., 10 December 1944, Mrs. Barbara Lawrence, wife of Lt. Comdr. F. Vinton Lawrence, Jr., USN, and daughter of Col. and Mrs. John R. Simpson.

LAY—Died at Balboa, Canal Zone, 1 December 1944, Lt. Col. Dirk Lay, ChC, USA. Survived by his widow, two sons, Mr. Albert C. Lay of Laguna Beach, Calif., and August F. Lay serving in the Pacific with the Seabees, and by two daughters, Mrs. C. L. Prather of Phoenix, Ariz., and Mrs. John F. Horton, Jr., of Upper Darby, Pa.

MANNING—Died at the Station Hospital, Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, 6 December 1944, after several weeks' illness, Capt. Guy E. Manning, USA-Ret. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Inez Manning.

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McMILLEN—Died at St. David, Ariz., 8 December 1944, Maj. Donald R. McMillen, USA-Ret., brother of Rear Adm. Fred E. McMillen, (SC) USN. He was a graduate of Virginia Military Institute class of 1909.

MILLER—Killed in midair collision of bomber and fighter planes near Charleston, S. C., 5 December, Capt. Ralph W. Miller, AAF, of Charleston, S. C.

MONAHAN—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 7 December 1944, of a heart attack, Col. John F. Monahan, ChC, USA. Burial took place on 12 December at St. Patrick's Cemetery, Rockland, Mass.

STEINER—Died at Dibble General Hospital, Menlo Park, Calif., 8 December 1944, Col. Frank Steiner, PhC, AUS, husband of Mrs. Nell Steiner of LaSalle Apartments, 1020 Connecticut Ave., NW, Washington, D. C.

VAN DOREN—Killed in airplane crash at Muroc, Calif., 6 December 1944, Capt. Benjamin Van Doren, 5th, Mechanical Engineer with the AAF. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Margaret Funnvall Van Doren and a sister, Mrs. Gerald J. McCaul.

WILLIAMS—Died in Atlanta, Ga., 8 December 1944, Maj. Silas Williams, veteran of the first World War and first national commander of the American Veterans Association. Survived by his widow and two sons.

Obituaries

Chaplain (Col.) John Francis Monahan, USA, Division Head of the Personnel Division of the Office of the Chief of Chaplains of the Army, for over seven years, died suddenly after a brief illness at Walter Reed Hospital, 8 Dec. 1944.

Chaplain Monahan held the rank of Captain during the First World War and served with the Siberian AEF. He was appointed Chaplain in the Regular Army 1 July 1920.

Ordained a Roman Catholic priest, Chaplain Monahan held an A.B. Degree from Boston College, Mass., and was a graduate of St. John's Seminary at Brighton, Mass. He first served at Kelly Field, Tex., and then at Ft. Seward, Alaska, where he was Director of Post Schools and edited and published the "Chilkat Post." He later served at Ft. Devens, Mass., Ft. McKinley, Maine, Ft. Williams, Maine, and in 1929 he was Transport Chaplain on the "Somme" between New York and Honolulu.

After being stationed for a time at Ft. Shafter, Hawaii, Chaplain Monahan returned to the United States and served at Ft. Benning, Ga. He reported for duty at the Office of the Chief of Chaplains in Washington, D. C., 15 May 1937, and for a time had additional duty at Ft. Myer, Va.

Chaplain (Maj. Gen.) William R. Arnold, Chief of Chaplains, and Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Harry Lee Virden represented the office at the funeral. Chaplain Monahan's body was taken to Whitman, Mass. for burial. Funeral Mass was said by Chaplain Arnold before interment in the family plot at Whitman. Chaplain Monahan is survived by a brother, Arthur M. Monahan, 3806 Yuma St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Paul Hendren, wife of Rear Adm. Paul Hendren, USN, died after a brief illness at Chapel Hill, N. C., on 8 December, 1944.

Mrs. Hendren was the daughter of the late Col. James Sumner Pettit and Mrs. Pettit and was a grandniece of Ulysses S. Grant.

She was born and married in Washington, D. C., and has spent most of her life here except for short periods abroad when Admiral Hendren was on sea duty. With her two children she has been residing at Chapel Hill since April, 1942.

She is survived by her husband, two children, Constance, a junior at the University of North Carolina, and Paul, Jr., attending high school at Chapel Hill; a sister, Mrs. C. R. Kear, wife of Lt. Comdr. Kear, USNR, on active duty at New Orleans, La., and a brother, James Sumner Pettit.

Funeral services were held at 3.00 p. m. 13 Dec., at the graveside in Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

Capt. Donald L. Bruner, USA-Ret., died on 5 Dec. at Coral Gables, Fla., after long illness.

Capt. Bruner was graduated from Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, in 1916 and was a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity.

He enlisted in the Army in 1917 and continued on active duty in the Army Air Corps until his retirement in 1933. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for his achievements in night flying. Funeral services were held Friday afternoon 8 Dec. at Arlington National Cemetery with full military honors.

Besides his widow Mrs. Effie Hepburn Bruner, he is survived by a son Lt. Donald H. Bruner West Point, Jan. 1943, U. S. Army Air Forces.

Capt. Guy E. Manning, USA-Ret., died (Continued on Next Page)

Obituaries

(Continued from Preceding Page)

at the Station Hospital, Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, 6 Dec. after several weeks' illness.

Funeral services were held at the Ft. Hayes Chapel, 9 Dec., and interment at Arlington National Cemetery on 11 Dec.

Capt. Manning was born in Dayton, Ohio, 11 Aug. 1870. He was commissioned 2nd Lt., Ohio Infantry May 1898 and was Gen. Hawkins aide in the battle of San Juan Hill where he won the Silver Star for gallantry.

He received his commission as 1st Lt., Artillery, Sept. 1901 serving in the Philippine Islands for several years and was transferred to the Infantry Nov. 1907.

He was retired May 1913 because of physical disability in line of duty and returned to active duty in 1914, serving through World War I and finally reverting to retired status again as Capt., Dec. 1927.

In 1916 he married Mrs. Inez Renaud of New Orleans, La., who survives him. Capt. and Mrs. Manning have made their home in Columbus, Ohio, since his retirement.

Lt. Comdr. Seabury Cook, USN-Ret., died 8 Dec., at the Downtown Hospital, New York City.

Commander Cook was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1917. He served throughout the first World War and retired in 1939. After the entrance of the United States into the present war, he became communications analyst for the War Production Board in Washington. Tiring of a desk job he took a test for a master's certificate in the Merchant Marine, and was approved. He shipped as a second mate on a cargo vessel.

Late in 1942 the ship was sunk by a submarine, and Mr. Cook and eight other crew members sailed a lifeboat 2,000 miles to a South American port.

Later he was promoted in the Merchant Marine until he was made captain of a Liberty ship. He commanded five Liberty vessels and was due to sail as master of another when he died.

Commander Cook leaves a widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Le Huray Cook; two daughters, the Misses Elise Le Huray and Margaret Sydney Cook, and two sisters, Mrs. Claude Thomson of Princeton, N. J., and Mrs. Herbert Brucker of Hartford, Conn. A son, Ensign Robert S. Cook, a naval air pilot, was killed in a plane crash a year ago.

The War Department has notified his parents that 1st Lt. Archibald F. Commiskey, Jr. was killed in action in Germany on 18 Nov. Lieutenant Commiskey was the son of Col. and Mrs. Archibald F. Commiskey, USA-Ret., of 4612 Roland Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Lieutenant Commiskey entered the military service upon graduating from the Georgetown University Foreign Service School in June, 1941. At the time of his death he was with the Eighth Infantry regiment of the Fourth Division having been promoted during the campaign in France.

Lieutenant Commiskey was born at San Diego, Calif., 20 July 1918. His father, Colonel Commiskey was serving with the Fourth Division at that time and received the news during the battle of Chateau Thierry.

Mrs. Grant, wife of Maj. Gen. Walter S. Grant, USA, is an aunt. A brother, Francis, is an officer in the Transportation Corps, USA on duty abroad. Miss Margaret Commiskey, a sister, is an Army camp librarian, and another sister, Miss Katherine Commiskey, is with the Red Cross in India.

Insurrection Date Bill Vetoes

The President has vetoed H.R. 4099, legislation which proposed to extend the closing date of the Philippine Insurrection to 31 Dec. 1913, so as to provide benefits to military or naval personnel of the United States engaged in hostilities in the Moro Province, including Mindanao, or in

the islands of Samar and Leyte between 5 July 1902 and 31 Dec. 1913.

Presidential proclamation set 15 July 1903 as the date of termination of the Philippine Insurrection in the Moro Province, the date of the setting up of civil government in that Province. Military operations occurring after that date have not been regarded as a continuation of the insurrection.

The President declared that enactment of the bill "would grant special benefits to a particular group" and that there should be no deviation from the principle of abiding by the official beginning and ending dates of wars in providing benefits.

The President stated: "The bill would extend the Philippine Insurrection closing date about 10 1/2 years, from July 5, 1902, to December 31, 1913, thus according recognition to service performed throughout this period as wartime service upon the basis of intermittent military operations or campaigns in the Moro Province and other parts of the Philippine Archipelago against forces hostile to the organized government, which engagements are comparable to other campaigns or expeditions in which the military or naval forces have participated in times of peace."

"This measure would grant special benefits to a particular group and exclude other members of the Regular Military and Naval Establishments who similarly have been called upon, on numerous occasions, to engage in similar military operations in times of peace. I believe that it is sound in principle to abide by the official beginning and ending dates of wars in providing benefits, heretofore described, and feel that extension of the period of the Philippine Insurrection, beyond that established in conformity with recognized legal precedents, would constitute sufficient deviation from that principle to invite further exceptions for additional groups with service in military occupations, expeditions or campaigns other than during a period of war."

Promote Gen. Fielder

[From the Honolulu Advertiser, 26 Nov. 1944.]

A war job of outstanding merit is recognized in the promotion of Col. Kendall J. Fielder to the rank of brigadier general. General Fielder was in charge, as he still is, of Army Intelligence here at the beginning of the war, a difficult position demanding the utmost tact and soundness of judgment. He met both requirements with ability and understanding.

We who were here on December 7, 1941, know that Hawaii was a tinder box of potential peril. There was an undercurrent of racial distrust and suspicion that a single word or gesture could have ignited into civil conflict.

General Fielder looked wisely beneath the surface hysteria that overspread the local population and saw beneath it a factual body of trustworthy Americanism. There were some spots of disloyalty, but they were quickly discernible. These he and the FBI removed with surgical precision. In consequence, Hawaii was able to proceed with its part in the war as a united American community in which every individual had an equal opportunity to do his part toward his country's victory.

General Fielder's contribution to the nation was great; to Hawaii's future it was greater.

Liberalize Life Insurance

To explain the provisions of recent legislation liberalizing National Service Life Insurance policy payments and to prescribe necessary Army administrative procedures to be followed in carrying out the legislation the War Department has issued Circular No. 457 under date of 1 Dec. 1944.

Farm Loans to Veterans

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, announced this week that under authority given him in the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, he has designated the Department of Agriculture as cooperating agency to aid in determining whether guaranty of farm loans should be approved for veterans.

Regulations governing the guaranty of farm loans were issued by General Hines and Charles F. Brannon, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, following extensive consultations by the Veterans' Administration with the Department of Agriculture and with national organizations representing interested groups, such as farmers, bankers and insurance companies. Guaranty of loans by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs will be the result of close cooperation between the Veterans' Administration and the Department of Agriculture, with the facilities of the department largely employed in implementing this part of the loan features of the "G. I. Bill of Rights."

In its announcement the Veterans' Administration said:

Where a veteran is not familiar with farming conditions, or available land in the community he wishes to settle in, his first contact will be with a veterans' advisory committee, which will consist of successful farmers and business men familiar with local conditions. These committees will help veterans to select farms that can be purchased at prices that permit profitable operation.

If a veteran knows the community and does not need this advisory service in selecting a property, he will not need to visit the advisory committee. The lender will send the veteran's application directing to a "veterans' loan certifying committee," which operates in conjunction with the Farm Security Administration. This committee will recommend loans on the basis of an appraisal of the property plus personal knowledge of the veteran—his ability and experience as a farmer—and of local farming conditions.

The law permits the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to issue a guaranty of loan if the funds are to be used to purchase land, buildings, livestock, equipment, machinery or implements or in altering or improving any buildings or equipment to be used in farming operations conducted by the veteran.

In this connection the opinion has been expressed that inflated prices now being paid for farm lands may make it difficult for veterans to locate properties that can be purchased at values that can be construed as being either reasonable or normal, General Hines said.

In addition to loans for the purchase or improvement of property, guaranty of loan may be made for the purpose of paying off delinquent indebtedness or assessments if the place is to be used as a home. Mortgages will

be required on all guaranteed loans unless the amount involved is \$500 or less, in which case a loan may be guaranteed on evidence of good character and reasonable ability to repay.

Two or more veterans may join in a farming operation and effect a joint loan for that purpose. Under these conditions each veteran would be charged individually with his proportionate part of the guaranty. The total amount guaranteed may not be more than 50 per cent of the loan or in any event not more than \$2,000 for each veteran. In cases of default under this type of loan the veterans will be adjudged as if they were several debtors rather than one joint debtor.

The advisory committee, in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Service, will advise, inform and guide interested veterans by supplying at least the following:

- (1) where to get training, if needed
- (2) availability and cost of farms in the community
- (3) what agreements are locally satisfactory and successful for partnerships and leases
- (4) what set-ups are locally successful
- (5) the required investment
- (6) safe margins of debt
- (7) the kind of credit needed and where available.

The committee may not recommend a particular lender or urge a specific credit.

The Veterans' Loan Committee will be a certifying body.

It will certify that:

- (1) the loan will be used for the purposes indicated
- (2) property will be useful and reasonably necessary to operation
- (3) the experience and ability of the applicant qualify him for operation
- (4) the price represents a reasonable normal value
- (5) if loan is for delinquent debt or taxes, it will be used that way
- (6) if loan is for improvement, alterations or construction, funds will be used that way and expenditure bears a proper relation to worth of property and will enhance its value.

After considering all facts the Veterans' Loan Certifying Committee will make recommendation on granting the guaranty.

All forms incidental to these loan guarantees are in the hands of the printer and should be available in about two weeks.

Peacetime Pension Legislation

By the signing this week of H.R. 4999, the President has legalized the payment of an additional 15 per cent in pensions to veterans with service-connected disability of the peacetime services and of wars previous to the first World War.

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Flying Naval Nurses

A Navy School for Air Evacuation of Casualties, which will introduce flying Navy Nurses for the first time, has been established by Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire, Surgeon General of the Navy.

Scheduled to be opened this month at the U. S. Naval Air Station, Alameda, Calif., the school's first class will consist of 24 nurses and 24 pharmacist's mates. Upon completion of training, which will include flight indoctrination within the continental limits, the nurses and hospital corpsmen will report for duty with an air evacuation task unit with the Fleet in the Pacific.

Although the Navy and Marine Corps pioneered in aerial evacuation of casualties—South Pacific Combat Air Transport alone moved more than 25,000 patients, beginning with the Solomons operations in 1942—there has never been, until now, any formalized instruction of medical personnel making the flights. Naval Flight Surgeons, who are especially trained in aviation medicine and air evacuation, are exceptions.

Serving as flight nurse in charge will be Lt. (jg) Mary Ellen O'Connor, NC, USNR.

Directed by the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Air to set up the new medical organization, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery had the active cooperation of Naval Air Transport Service and the Bureau of Naval Personnel in planning the program. A number of VRH squadrons have been designated for the special duty.

At Alameda, ground school instruction will be under the cognizance of the medical department of the Naval Air Station. Flight indoctrinal training will be directed by the Naval Air Transport Service, West Coast Command. Each squadron will train as a unit. All personnel are being selected carefully for physical and professional qualifications. A distinctive working uniform, now being designed, will be worn by the flight nurses. Together with the hospital corpsmen, they will receive flight pay.

Capt. J. C. Adams, (MC), USN, Chief of the Division of Aviation Medicine, had general supervision of plans for establishment of the School for Air Evacuation of Casualties. Assisting him were Capt. Leon D. Carson, (MC), USN, liaison officer with Naval Air Transport Service, and Capt. Sue S. Dauser, (NC), USN, superintendent of the Navy Nurse Corps.

The following members of the Navy Nurse Corps will be enrolled in the air evacuation school's first class:

Lt. E. E. Urgitts	Ens. J. L. Kendeigh
Lt. (jg) E. G. Purvis	Ens. K. Burke
Lt. (jg) S. C. Makar	Ens. D. J. Doll
Ens. G. M. Jensen	Ens. L. M. Gemme
Ens. K. T. Redmond	Ens. I. E. Freeburger
Ens. M. R. Serrick	Ens. N. M. Harrison
Ens. M. E. Hanna	Ens. J. M. Madison
Ens. M. P. Dillard	Ens. Dorothy Wood
Ens. M. U. Leahy	Ens. G. E. Markell
Ens. K. G. Van Wag-	Ens. M. E. Hanson
ner	Ens. L. Masserins
Ens. E. A. Schreten-	Ens. G. Nolan
thaler	Ens. W. Jennings

Carabao Election

Maj. Gen. Kenzie W. Walker, USA, was elected Grand Paramount Carabao of the Military Order of the Carabao at its annual meeting 9 Dec.

Other principal officers elected include: Col. William H. Clopton, USA-Ret., Grand Lead and Wheel Carabao; and the following vice commanders, Col. Joseph F. Siler, USA, Col. Richard D. LaGarde, USA, Capt. George W. Calver, USN, Brig. Gen. George P. Tyner, USA-Ret., Col. Marlon B. Humphrey, USMC, and Brig. Gen. Richard H. Jordan, USA.

Rear Adm. William B. Young, (SC) USN, was elected Main Guard; Rear Adm. Luther Sheldon, jr. (MC) USN, Winder of the Horn; Col. Frank Halford, USMC, Carretonero; Brig. Gen. Robert H. Dunlop, USA, Gamboling Carabao; Capt. Joseph J. Kaveney, USA, Veterinario; Col. Charles Mortimer, USA, Jefe dela Cuadra, and Col. Charles R. Sanderson, USMC, Directore de Fiesta.

Councillors in the Field elected are: General John J. Pershing, USA; General Peyton C. March, USA; General George C. Marshall, USA; Admiral Ernest J. King, USN; General Douglas MacArthur, USA; General Malin Craig, USA; Admiral Harold R.

Stark, USN; Lt. Gen. James G. Harbord, USA; Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, USMC; Vice Adm. John W. Greenslade, USN; Maj. Gen. Louis McC. Little, USMC; Maj. Gen. B. U. Patterson, USA; Rear Adm. James O. Richardson, USN; Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, USA; Rear Adm. Charles M. Oman, USN; Maj. Gen. Frederick W. Coleman, USA-Ret.; Maj. Gen. Benjamin D. Foullos, USA; Maj. Gen. James A. Magee, USA; Maj. Gen. Frank P. Lahm, USA; Brig. Gen. Charles D. Roberts, USA; Brig. Gen. Oliver L. Spaulding, USA; Rear Adm. Frederick G. Pyne, USN; Brig. Gen. Ernest D. Scott, USA; Col. John R. M. Taylor, USA; Col. Philip W. Huntington, USA; Col. Charles C. Allen, USA; Com. Francis M. Furlong, USN.

Business Advice To Vets

That the War and Navy Departments will issue after V-E day a new booklet explaining the opportunities in business to servicemen, has been disclosed by Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, USA-Ret., Veterans' Administrator, to a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee. General Hines said that he, as Administrator of Retraining and Reemployment, will see to it that men discharged before V-E day also are given the booklets.

"The theory of the War Department was," General Hines said, "that they would give these booklets to the men from V-E day in Europe, say, during the period that they are ready and waiting to be transported home, so that they will have a chance to study them."

Reemployment of Disabled

Speaking before the meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, 1 Dec., Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the Army, reminded employers that they should prepare to have jobs for the disabled after the war.

These men, General Kirk reminded, "are not soft invalids. They are physically hardened men—men trained to overcome their handicap and to become useful, productive workers. We should remember that whatever their handicap it was suffered in the cause of protecting this great country of ours from foreign aggression."

"The employer's responsibility is to so place the disabled veteran in his organization that his abilities and skills will be used to the best advantage. He should not be placed on a payroll to become a pensioner. He should be given a job that he can do. For example, by breaking jobs down into component parts, handicapped veterans can do useful and productive work."

General Kirk devoted a large part of his talk to a description of medical advances made during the war.

Reemployment of Veterans

The Comptroller General has held (decision B-45646) that where a government employee, who left other than a temporary position to enter the armed forces, has met all the terms and conditions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, entitling him to reemployment in a civilian position, and he actually is reemployed, even though in a different branch of the department or agency or in a different department or agency from the one he left to enter the armed forces, the employee is entitled to have his unliquidated annual leave and unused sick leave restored, and to count service in the armed forces toward automatic promotion under the act of 1 Aug. 1941.

A former employee who, after service in the armed forces entered upon from a civilian position without break in service, is not reemployed in accordance with the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, may file a claim in the General Accounting Office for any amount believed due under the act of 1 Aug. 1941, as amended, as compensation for annual leave which stood to his credit when he entered the armed forces and which he had elected to have remain to his credit as authorized by the latter act.

Naval Communication Courses

Applications are desired by the Navy from Reserve and Temporary officers, and Regular Navy officers of the Academy classes 1940 to 1943, inclusive, for a one year postgraduate course in applied communications. The course convenes 30 July 1945.

Training in the applied communications curriculum is in general of an op-

erational nature, but requires a sound educational background; the Navy states. Reserve and Temporary officers to be eligible for this training should have successfully completed courses in mathematics through quadratics as a minimum; be not over 27 years of age as of the convening date of the course; meet the physical requirements of a general line officer of the Regular Navy; have had at least one year of sea duty as of 1 Feb. 1945 and have had sufficient communications duty to evidence suitability for further communications training.

The Bureau of Personnel desires that applications reach them prior to 1 March 1945. Applications should be submitted through official channels.

Cigarette Shortage

The Army Service Forces report relaxation of the prohibition of cigarette sales at rear-area post exchanges in the European theater this week. Transportation limitations, it was said, are still the most serious drawback to an adequate supply of tobacco in the combat zones.

Members of the Senate War Investigating Committee brought out this week that shortly after the landings in Europe reported pilfering had amounted to as high as 30 per cent of shipments in some areas.

Col. Fred C. Foy, Director of Purchases Division, ASF, said that stringent action taken by General Dwight D. Eisenhower had limited the losses to not more than ten per cent in any instance since that time.

Testifying before the committee, Colonel Foy said that despite present shortages in stocks there appears to be no actual shortages in cigarettes within theaters other than those resulting from inadequate facilities for unloading vessels and inadequate transport on land.

Cigarettes purchased for overseas shipment but still located in the United States, he said, number approximately 4,800,000,000. As of 31 Oct. in addition to the foregoing the Army had 1,700,000,000 cigarettes afloat bound for overseas theaters, 3,600,000,000 had arrived in waters adjacent to overseas theaters, but were not yet discharged, 4,400,000,000 were within the theaters in depots or warehouses and 1,100,000,000 were in the exchange inventories of the theaters.

Lt. Col. Ralph W. Smith, acting Department Exchange Officer, Panama Canal Department, has reported from that area that the Caribbean Defense Command directive prohibiting the mailing of cigarettes and cigars to the United States does not indicate for personnel. If the practice of sending cigarettes and cigars home had continued, it was pointed out, a shortage would have occurred.

One method of combatting the shortage has been found in the issuance of ration cards for use at commissaries. Ration cards issued to personnel of Merced Army Air Field, Calif., entitle the holder to one carton of cigarettes a week. Married men living off the post are allowed to sign up for each adult dependent in their family.

If service personnel anywhere are temporarily out of "smokes" it may comfort them to know that their national lawmakers are in no better case.

An ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL reporter covering the Capitol, 12 Dec., found no cigars or cigarettes at any of the stands in the Senate and House restaurants, and matches were being sold a box at a time, one cent each.

Plenty of pipe and chewing tobacco was available, and pipesmokers in the lobbies off the Chambers outnumbered the fag and cheroot smokers.

Promote 4 Navy Captains

Four captains of the Navy were nominated to the Senate 14 Dec. for temporary promotion to the rank of commodore. Those named were:

Fred D. Kirtland, to be commodore while serving in the Pacific Ocean Areas and until reporting for other permanent duty.

Lester T. Handt, while serving as commander, Naval Air Training Bases, Pensacola, Fla., and until reporting for other permanent duty.

Charles J. Parrish, while chief of staff and aide to Commander, Hawaiian Sea Frontier. Marlon C. Robertson, while serving under Commander, U. S. Naval Forces in Europe, and until reporting for other permanent duty.

Faith of Our Fighters

"Faith of Our Fighters," by Chaplain Ellwood C. Nance. A collection of experiences of fighting men and their spiritual reaction to war. Published by Bethany Press, St. Louis, Mo. 304 pages, illustrated. Price \$2.00

WRITTEN, collected and edited by an Army chaplain who is an instructor at the Chaplains' School, Fort Devens, Mass., and before becoming a chaplain served through five major engagements in World War I, this book brings together the most complete collection to date of information on the ideals and faith of our fighting men—Catholic, Jew and Protestant.

In this anthology, which is written with the intention of giving the reader an inclusive picture of the religious beliefs and experiences of our armed forces, are reports from the Chiefs of Chaplains of the Army and Navy and from many religious leaders in civilian life. Among the contributors are also Vice President Henry A. Wallace and Lt. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, commandant of the Marine Corps.

Here in one volume is the dramatic record of the men of all faiths in our fighting forces, their attitude toward religion, and the uplifting story of the men who minister to their spiritual needs wherever the tide of war carries them.

A short foreword by Chaplain (Col.) William D. Cleary, commandant of the Army Chaplain School, characterizes the accounts gathered together in this book as "simple and unadorned narratives of faith."

Gen. Emmons in Alaska

Reports this week from Pacific Fleet Headquarters reveal the assignment of Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, USA, former commander of the Hawaiian Department and then of the Western Defense Command, as commander of the Alaskan Department.

Conferring this week with Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas, were Army and Navy commanders of the North and Central Pacific theaters.

Those attending the conference included Adm. Raymond A. Spruance, commander of the 5th Fleet; Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commander of the Alaskan Department; Lt. Gen. Simon B. Buckner, former commander of the Alaskan Department, whose new assignment has not been announced, and Vice Adm. Frank J. Fletcher, commander of the North Pacific.

John Pugh Named Chief Clerk

Mr. John C. Pugh, who for many years has served as clerk on the House Appropriations Committee, will become chief clerk of the committee on 1 Jan., succeeding Mr. Marcellus C. Sheld, a veteran of 37 years on the committee.

Mr. Pugh, who for over 30 years has handled Naval fiscal matters in the House, after having first been employed in the Navy Department, has for many years handled both the military and naval appropriation bills.

Mr. Pugh said that he would continue to handle the naval appropriation bills in the forthcoming Congress, as well as the deficiency and war agencies appropriation bills which Mr. Sheld managed. He hopes, however, to obtain a clerk for the military bills, exercising only general supervision over that measure.

German Prisoners Sentenced

Court martial sentences of three German enlisted men, prisoners of war, who were convicted of participating in a riot at Camp Chaffee, Arkansas, last August, have been approved by War Department reviewing authorities and the prisoners have been ordered confined at an Army disciplinary institution to serve ten-year sentences.

The Provost Marshal General's Office revealed that conviction of the three prisoners makes a total of 77 prisoners of war who have been convicted of violations of the Articles of War and who are now under sentence in disciplinary barracks or federal penitentiaries.

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Naval Dental Corps

Continuing the hearing of last week on S. 2144, a companion bill to H. R. 4216, passed this week by the House, the Senate Naval Committee has this week heard the testimony of several dental officers of the Navy. Speaking for the reorganization of the Bureau of Medicine, by providing a dental set-up within the Bureau that will permit greater autonomy for dental officers, were Rear Adm. Alexander E. Lyle, Inspector of Dental Activities; Capt. Robert S. Davis, Chief of the Dental Division, and Capt. C. Raymond Wells, Chief Dental Officer of Selective Service. In opposition to the legislation were Vice Adm. Randall Jacobs and Vice Adm. Ross T. McIntire.

Those favoring the proposed bill pleaded that the legislation would give desirable independence to the Dental Corps, giving members of it direct access to commanding officers of shore installations and of ships not in battle areas instead of having medical officers as their liaison with the commanding officers; would lead to the senior dental officer attending conferences at which, for instance, information about the expansion of the field force could be secured and dental plans could be prepared accordingly; through requisitioning separate from medical requisitions, simplification and quicker securing of supplies would result, and that they could handle their own personnel better without reference of some matters to medical officers.

Those favoring the bill declared that they do not desire a separate bureau and that they believe the present method of administration should be continued in battle formations and battle areas. Under these conditions the senior medical officer would be over the dental officers on duty.

In opposing the legislation, Vice Adm. Jacobs, Chief of the Naval Personnel, urged that there should be no permanent legislation such as the bill calls for, until after the present war; claimed that it would be just as logical to have a separate electrical division with a separate director in the Bureau of Ships; said that he does not know any ship or station where the dental officer is not consulted; and that his Bureau provides technicians for the dentists, and that the chances of promotion in the dental corps for enlisted men would be lessened.

In expressing his objection to the bill, Admiral McIntire repeated previous testimony that carrying out the provisions of the legislation would make administration of it difficult; would require separate supply and finance setups, added personnel, and an added cost of probably \$500,000.

In rebuttal, Dr. Sterling Mead, President of the American Dental Association, asserted that the Medical Department and not the Navy is opposed to the bill; that the revised House bill is the one that should be enacted; and that the House report on that bill met the objections of the Navy.

The Senate Naval Committee has taken S. 2144 and the House bill, H. R. 4216, under advisement and an early report from that committee is expected.

Concerning his testimony before an open meeting of the Committee last week, which was published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of 9 Dec., Dr. Mead this week issued the following statement:

"With reference to my testimony before the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate where Senator Lucas asked me certain questions, I take full responsibility for the statements made. However, there has been a misinterpretation from the unrevised copy of some of the facts. I have found all through this testimony as in other testimony where one is talking fast, the stenographer does not return the manuscript to you absolutely accurate and while in the main, the statements are fairly accurate, there is a different meaning put into the words where they are not given verbatim and also where all the testimony is not presented. I made the statement that the Surgeon General of the Army threatened us with regard to legislation. I made the statement that I felt there was more dissatisfaction in the Army than in the Navy. There was a committee formed by the American Dental Association to study desired improvements in the armed forces, of which Doctor Leggett is the chairman and his committee talked with hundreds of Dental Officers and brought in a resolution at the last House of Delegates meeting and endeavored to have

the House of Delegates instruct the legislative committee to ask for complete separation of the Army Dental Corps which would mean the same plan as in effect in Canada. This Canadian plan embraces all of the services of the Army, Navy and Public Health. I have not heard from any member of the active regular Army Dental Service who would want such a plan as they have in Canada. The officers of the American Dental Association and the legislative committee has consistently been against full autonomy. We feel that the great majority of the officers in the regular dental corps do not want complete separation. There is a large group in the service and out of the service that want complete separation, and unless there is a tendency for a more liberal attitude on the part of the medical department to sit in and work out this matter of partial autonomy for the dental corps, there will be a more serious demand for full autonomy. This has held back action by the legislative committee in order to try to please all groups. The Surgeon General of the Navy has been willing for his Dental officers to go in and testify. He has not tried to keep them out of hearings in Congress and there has been no spirit of not giving them a chance to air their views. I made the statement that it was my personal opinion that the Naval Dental Service was better than the Army Dental Service and I had reference to the administrative set-up in the field. This did not refer in any manner to the actual dental work being performed by either Service. All of the discussion about the Navy Dental Bill in the House and the Senate centered about administrative control in the field and I stated on many occasions that there was no dissatisfaction within the Surgeon General's office, that the improvements that were asked for were for administrative control in the field and therefore, to imply that any testimony referred to the professional abilities of one service over another is absolutely unjustified. When the Army and Navy Journal representative approached me and talked to me regarding these matters, I explained my position in detail and he agreed that he would not print anything regarding a statement that one service was better than another, as I told him this would be misinterpreted and that I was speaking of administration in the field. He agreed and promised that no reference would be made to this, although he stated, 'we love a fight and we love to stir up things in our Journal.' I immediately obtained the testimony when it was available and made corrections of the statements that I did not make and of some statements that gave an erroneous impression of my position which I had stated badly. The official record will carry nothing of the statements that have been outlined by the Army and Navy Journal. A comparison of the professional ability of dentists in the Army and Navy has not even been a subject under discussion in connection with this legislation."

Calendar Of Legislation

ACTION ON LEGISLATION

H. R. 4999. To increase by 15 per cent the service-connected disability rates of pension for certain Regular Establishment veterans and veterans of wars prior to World War I. Signed by President.

S. 2019. To establish the grade of Fleet Admiral in the Navy. Passed, amended to create the rank of General of the Army in the Army, by House. Senate agreed to House amendment. To President.

H. R. 5494. To continue the Office of the Under Secretary of War until 6 months after the present wars. Passed by Senate. To President.

H. R. 5587. First Deficiency Appropriation Bill. Passed by House. Reported by Senate Appropriation Committee.

S. 2194. To authorize an additional appropriation of \$50,000,000 for ordnance for the Navy. Passed by House. To President.

H. R. 4069. To extend the period of the Philippine insurrection so as to include active service with the United States Military of naval forces engaged in hostilities in the Moro Province, including Mindanao, or in the islands of Samar and Leyte, between July 5, 1902, and Dec. 31, 1913. Vetted by President.

H. R. 1023. To establish a Chief of Chaplains of the Navy. Reported, amended, by Senate Naval Committee. Passed by Senate.

H. R. 4916. Amends existing law to authorize an appropriation of \$4,800 annually for the education of children residing in the District of Columbia of members of the military or naval services who have died or may die as a result of service during either World War. Passed by Senate. To President.

H. R. 4425. To incorporate the Regular Veterans' Association. Reported by House Committee on the Judiciary. Passed by House.

S. 1795. Raising from \$500 to \$1,000 the maximum on amounts of accounts of deceased service personnel that may be settled out of court. Signed by President.

S. 1985. Amends present law to provide that retired naval and Marine Corps officers may while on active duty be temporarily appointed to ranks or grades in a different branch or corps of the Naval Reserve. Passed by Senate.

S. 2068. Amends present law to extend the time for examination of monthly accounts of

disbursing officers and special disbursing agents of the Navy and Coast Guard. Passed by Senate.

S. 2195. To raise the limit of personnel in the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Passed by Senate.

H. R. 1284. To provide for the naturalization of persons in the armed forces whose services record is clear, and who are recommended by their commanding officers, even if their record of entry into the United States is not available. Passed amended by Senate.

S. 218. To authorize relief of disbursing officers of the Army on account of loss or deficiency, while in line of duty, of Government funds, vouchers, records, or papers where such loss or deficiency occurred without their fault or negligence. Signed by President.

S. 2168. To authorize credit in the accounts of certain disbursing officers of the AUS. Signed by President.

H. J. Res. 317. Recognizing the outstanding services rendered to the United States by the late Field Marshal Sir John Dill. Passed by House. Passed by Senate. To President.

H. R. 4216. To provide for more efficient dental care in the Navy. Passed by House.

H. R. 5513. To amend existing nationality law to provide that children born to servicemen between the ages of 18 and 21 who marry nationals of other countries shall be citizens of the United States. Passed, amended, by House.

H. R. 5408. To accomplish mustering-out payments on behalf of mentally disabled veterans. Passed by Senate. To President.

H. R. 5386. Extending to 90 days after discharge from the service or release from treatment in a hospital the time for applying for reemployment. Signed by President.

H. R. 86. Provides pensions for unmarried dependent widows of Civil War veterans, who were married to the veteran subsequent to 26 June, 1905. Signed by President.

H. R. 5232. To transfer administration of the Chattanooga National Cemetery to the War Department. Signed by President.

S. 1841. To reimburse certain navy and former navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged by fire at the naval station, Tutuila, American Samoa, 20 Dec. 1943. Signed by President.

S. 1842. To reimburse certain Marine Corps personnel for personal property lost or damaged by fire at the marine barracks, Naval Supply Depot, Bayonne, N. J., 25 April 1943. Signed by President.

S. 1881. To reimburse Navy and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged by fire at the naval advance depot, Port Hueneme, Calif., 12 Jan. 1944. Signed by President.

BILLS INTRODUCED

H. R. 5618. Rep. Bolton, Ohio. To provide additional pay of \$10 a month for enlisted men of the Army, assigned to the Medical Corps, who are awarded the Medical Corps valor badge.

H. R. 5603. Rep. May, Ky. H. R. 5604. Rep. Vinson, Ga. To provide for the permanent establishment of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Joint Secretariat.

H. R. 5605. Rep. Rees, Kan. To amend existing law to permit the settlement of accounts of deceased Army personnel up to \$3,000 instead of \$1,000, by disbursing officers.

H. R. 5606. Rep. Rees, Kan. To amend existing law to permit the settlement of accounts of deceased Navy personnel up to \$3,000 instead of \$1,000, by disbursing officers.

H. R. 5609. Rep. Rankin, Miss. To authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to furnish certain benefits, services and supplies to discharged members of the military or naval forces of any nation allied or associated with the United States in the present war, at the expense of the nation involved.

H. R. 5610. Rep. Cole, N. Y. To establish the grade of general in the Marine Corps.

S. 2215. Sen's. Hatch, N. M., and Ferguson, Mich. To incorporate the American Veterans' Committee.

S. 2217. Sen. Jenner, Ind. To provide for establishing local veterans' service offices to facilitate the administration of laws granting rights, privileges and benefits to veterans.

H. R. 5614. Rep. Voorhis, Calif. To provide that in the cases of posthumous award of medals and awards to war veterans of the United States, such award shall be made and evidences thereof shall be delivered to the parents of such veterans as well as to their wives and children.

H. R. 5618. Rep. Bolton, Ohio. To provide additional pay of \$10 a month for enlisted men of the Army, assigned to the Medical Corps, who are awarded the Medical Corps valor badge.

New War Dept. Publication

The War Department has started a new weekly publication called "Outfit" which will be distributed free to patients in Army general hospitals within the United States.

A project of the Information and Education Division, ASF, Outfit carries stories of unit activities all over the world, grouped under the various theater headings. Editorial offices are at 205 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.

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Rate: 7 cents per word; minimum \$1.00. Forms close 5 p. m. Wednesday. Payment must be made before publication. Phone Hobart 6477.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY FOR RETIRED OFFICERS

A retired Colonel has been promised the factory representation for most of Virginia, Washington, Maryland, the entire Shenandoah Valley and Southern Delaware, for a complete line of commercial refrigeration equipment, and for portable home and office air conditioners. He has opportunities for several resident regional managers, and a hundred odd sales representatives throughout his district to whom he will assign exclusive sales rights in their territories. He prefers retired personnel capable of self support until sales revenues begin about V-E day plus 60. Address Box J/B.

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WANTED

Annapolis man to assist in Naval Unit and Faculty. State Class, size of family, any teaching experience. Naval experience. Small photo desirable. Permanent. Quarters available. Roger M. Painter, Headmaster. The Bolles School, Jacksonville, Florida.

REAL ESTATE

Many retired officers of the uniformed services are making their homes in Bradenton. I would be pleased to send you, without obligation, a directory of these. Sidney G. Brown, Wyman, Green and Blacklock, Inc., Bradenton, Florida.

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For Servicemen:
Investment "Orientation"

Many a man at war finds his thoughts turning to his place in the world at peace. To ease the eventual transition from the military to civilian life, the Army has instituted "orientation" courses designed to acquaint servicemen with the changes they can expect to find back home, helping to fit them as far as is possible to resume their peacetime activities.

• As a part of an "orientation" policy, the nationwide investment firm of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane extends its service to men in the Armed Forces, offers to assist them to "orient" themselves in the field of investments. Just as in other aspects of civilian life, changes have taken place and will continue to do so in the nation's investment structure. Economic adjustments will be widespread in the postwar world which will materially affect investment practice in all its phases.



A MANUAL FOR SERVICEMEN

... Answers Questions Often Asked

Aimed at keeping servicemen informed of investment trends as they develop, the investment "orientation" service of M L, P, F & B will supply Enlisted Men and Officers with the firm's current literature as well as specific information when requested. Answers to requests for advice will be sent by airmail. For this service, no charge or obligation.

For those servicemen who wish to acquaint themselves with the basic procedure for opening and maintaining a securities account and for those who wish to refresh themselves on this subject, M L, P, F & B offers its booklet, "Service For Servicemen".* It describes in detail the facilities which the firm provides for Officers and Enlisted Men Overseas as well as in the Interior Zone.

*Address investment inquiries and requests for the Servicemen's Booklet to the Servicemen's Department, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, 70 Pine Street, New York 5, N. Y., U. S. A.

FINANCE

Financial Digest

The bill which would freeze Social Security payroll taxes at their present level, passed last week by the House, was also passed by the Senate, 8 Dec., by a vote of 47 to 19. The bill went to the President 9 Dec., his signature or veto being required by 21 Dec. In the event neither is received the bill automatically becomes law. In some quarters of Congress it is expected that a veto message will be forthcoming several days before the expiration of this period.

Sumner H. Slichter, Lamont Professor at Harvard University, addressing the concluding session of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association in New York, asserted that it will be possible for the United States to cut its debt burden by one-half during the next generation. This will be possible, he said, even if no payment on the principal is made, provided economic and tax policies are followed which will bring about large payrolls through the stimulation of new enterprises. He predicted that the total demand for goods in the years immediately following the war would reach \$160 billion annually.

Munitions output for October, the War Production Board reported this week, valued at \$5,240,000,000, remained virtually the same as September output and missed the reduced first-of-the-month schedule by two per cent.

Charging that the corporation income tax is a concealed sales tax, Enders M. Voorhees, chairman of the financial committee of the United States Steel Corporation, said this week that taxes and regulations were "setting back the moral clock." Speaking in Chicago at the annual dinner of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Voorhees said that unless taxes are examined and weighed in the light of experience, we shall find ourselves protecting inefficiency and curtailing initiative.

On 13 Dec. the Interstate Commerce

MERCHANT MARINE

Commission continued the suspension of emergency railroad freight rate increases for another year. At the same time the commission permitted continuation of emergency increases which have applied to passenger fares. Both the three to six per cent increase in freight rates and the ten per cent increase in passenger fares were ordered 18 March, 1942, for the duration of the war. Since 15 May, 1943, the freight increases have been under suspension. The last order for such suspension terminates 31 Dec.

A detailed analysis of the balance sheets of 125 small companies issued this week by the National Industrial Conference Board indicates that small concerns now heavily engaged in war production are in a precarious working capital condition that may cause failure under relatively minor difficulties resulting from cutbacks, renegotiation, termination and discounting of inventory even before confronted with the problems of financing reconversion. The report revealed that at the end of 1943 these small corporations had a working capital sufficient to cover only 17.2 per cent of current liabilities.

Vets Take 2 Army Posts

That the Veterans' Administration has recently acquired by transfer two old Army posts, Ft. Meade, S. Dak., and Ft. Washington, Md., was disclosed by Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, USA-Ret., Veterans' Administrator, in testimony before a House Appropriations subcommittee.

Additional facilities will be acquired in the near future, General Hines said. The hospital facilities at Ft. Washington will be used as a hospital, and the barracks for domiciliary purposes, he told the committee.

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L. H. F.,
Florida.

I want to tell you how much I appreciate the pleasant and efficient way in which you settled claim of Dec. 31, 1943, for us. In fact the claimant called me to notify me that it had been settled, and said that he had never known an insurance company to handle a case so promptly and with so little red tape and he wondered if he could take out insurance with you. Of course he couldn't as he is not a Government Employee. We do thank you for this service.
Mrs. G. H.,
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Merchant Marine

The Maritime Commission has approved contract awards for four large tankers and the reassembly and completion of from 16 to 30 coastal cargo vessels of the C1-M-AV1 type. Marinship Corporation of Sausalito, Calif., received the award to build the tankers. Reassembly and completion of the C1-M-AV1's, built on the Great Lakes and taken to New Orleans piecemeal, will be done by the Pendleton Shipyards Company, Inc., of New Orleans, La. In addition, outfitting and delivery of five combat loaded transports being built by the California Shipbuilding Corporation of Wilmington, Calif., will be completed by the Kaiser Co. at Vancouver, Wash. under a new contract award, the Maritime Commission announced.

Purchase by the Cities Service Oil Company of a 16,765 deadweight-ton tanker now under construction for the Maritime Commission at the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., Chester, Pa., was approved by the commission, 8 Dec., it was announced.

Vessels for Norway

Request of the Norwegian Government for allocation of an additional Liberty ship was approved by the War Shipping Administration. Transfer of this vessel brings to ten the Liberty ships that have been allocated to Norway.

Criticize Ship Costs

In two reports made public this week the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee criticized excessive prices paid and alleged faulty management in connection with the nation's shipping effort.

Purchase of ten old vessels of the Morgan Line by the Maritime Commission was condemned. It was pointed out by the committee that the commission, which could have requisitioned the vessels, paid Morgan Line \$4,733,952, or \$71.09 a deadweight ton. The company had lost money operating the ships and since October 1939 had made efforts to sell the vessels at a minimum of \$60 a ton, the committee said.

After acquiring the ships the commission had to pay \$991,464.29 on ordinary maintenance and operational repairs, and another \$1,662,146.75 to fit them for off-shore service, bringing total cost to the government to \$7,387,563.04. Of the four or five vessels that had not been sunk and still were in operation in November 1943, three were on a commission list of vessels being watched because of their uneconomic operation.

The second report stated that a shipyard built at Providence, R. I., for the Maritime Commission by the Rheem Manufacturing Company cost nearly \$27,000,000 instead of the original estimate of \$6,050,000. The yard was built on a soft mud bank which required filling and piling. Other mismanagement features, including loading and payment of unnecessary overtime, were cited by the committee.

Religious Services Optional

"While commanding officers may encourage the attendance of personnel at religious services, such attendance must be optional," the Navy said this week. Secretary of the Navy Forrestal in a directive to all ships and stations said: "Military necessity does not require disregard of the basic constitutional guarantees inherent to our democracy, which permit complete freedom of conscience and religious worship for all citizens."

Continuing, the directive stated: "In recognition of the illegality of establishing religious requirements for service in the Navy, the widest possible latitude in religious matters, forms of worship, and beliefs shall be allowed during chapel services, and those who do not wish to participate in such services shall be excused therefrom."

BUY WAR BONDS

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States Plan For Veterans

The plans of additional states to care for returning service personnel, as outlined by their executives in response to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL survey follow.

The statements are in addition to the 34 State plans so far published. The 34 States previously reported, with dates of the October, November and December issues of the JOURNAL in which their plans were printed, follow:

Alabama, 2 D.	New Mexico, 28 O.
California, 2 D.	New York, 21 O.
Connecticut, 25 N.	North Dakota, 28 O.
Cornell, 11 N.	Ohio, 4 N.
Florida, 21 O.	Oklahoma, 21 O.
Idaho, 11 N.	Oregon, 4 N.
Illinois, 21 O.	Pennsylvania, 7 O.
Indiana, 14 O.	Rhode Island, 21 O.
Kentucky, 4 N.	South Carolina, 2 D.
Louisiana, 21 O.	South Dakota, 7 O.
Maine, 18 N.	Tennessee, 28 O.
Maryland, 7 O.	Texas, 18 N.
Massachusetts, 9 D.	Vermont, 4 N.
Michigan, 9 D.	Washington, 25 N.
Missouri, 14 O.	West Virginia, 4 N.
N. Hampshire, 28 O.	Wisconsin, 18 N.
New Jersey, 14 O.	Wyoming, 11 N.

NEBRASKA

The privileges of the Nebraska Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Grand Island, Nebraska, are available to the veterans of World War II and their immediate dependents.

All honorably discharged veterans of the first or second world wars who are disabled or who receive disability compensation are exempt from the payment of poll taxes.

Each county in the State of Nebraska can and is levying up to three-tenths of one mill for the "Soldiers and Sailors' Relief Fund" from which aid is available to all veterans.

Copies of public records necessary in making veterans' claims are furnished without cost.

Veterans' discharge papers are recorded in all county clerks' offices without charge.

All pension monies received by veterans and property purchased therewith are exempt from execution or attachment.

The State Vocational Educational Department provides training for veterans (and others) who may not be eligible for such training through the Veterans' Administration.

Following World War I, Nebraska appropriated \$2,000,000 for aid to veterans, the sum to be invested and the income used for them on their immediate families. Governor Dwight Griswold is asking the legislative session beginning January 1, 1945, to provide additional funds, in such amount as is necessary, to meet the needs of World War II veterans and it seems to be agreed that this will be done.

Following World War I the State Fund Relief Committee was established in Nebraska for the administration of the above funds. This committee, working through veterans' organizations, advises and counsels with all veterans as to their needs and problems. Likewise, they assist all veterans in filing claims for compensation and other benefits provided by the national government.

There is being established in every county in the state, volunteer Veteran Service Committees for this same purpose of advising and assisting the returning veteran.

Nebraska has established the Nebraska Development Committee for the purpose of developing Nebraska's industrial and agricultural possibilities to provide employment and business possibilities for the veteran.

VIRGINIA

The purpose of the "Virginia Veterans' Assistance and Postwar Employment Program" is to coordinate the efforts and operations of all Federal, State and local agencies and volunteer organizations into a unified plan of procedure for the transition of Virginia from her war activities to a peacetime basis through the orderly and planned reemployment of her veterans as they return from the armed forces and her war workers as they are released due to cessation of war production.

The plan provides for the merging on State and local levels of the three major governmental programs, which are designed to aid in this transition, with the organized and planned volunteer efforts of the citizens of the State and separate

localities, upon whom—in the final analysis—is placed the responsibility of providing the necessary sources of employment through the development and conversion of new and existing activities and public and private improvement.

The three governmental programs are:

(1) The "Veterans' Assistance Program" of the Selective Service System.

(2) The program of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

(3) The Virginia Postwar Employment Program of the State Planning Board is directed by the Governor of Virginia and is designed to meet—through an organized and orderly Citizens' Program of State and Community Planning—the State's and each separate locality's, problem of providing sufficient number of suitable jobs for the reemployment of returning veterans as they are released from the Armed Forces and war workers as they become released due to cessation or curtailment of war production.

The program provides for a survey of each community to determine the community's postwar employment needs—and overall employment planning in the community to develop and encourage sources of employment to provide the jobs necessary to meet these needs.

The State Postwar Employment Committee, as appointed and directed by the Governor of Virginia, is responsible for the operation of the Virginia Postwar Employment Program on the State level.

The duly constituted local governmental authority in each county and incorporated city of the State has responsibility for the appointment and direction of the Citizens' Postwar Employment Committee in its respective political subdivision, and the committee, so appointed, is charged with the execution of the Postwar Employment Program on the local level.

The coordination of these Federal and State programs with the efforts and operation of all other organized agencies and volunteer organizations is provided on the State level through a coordinating committee, to be known as the State Coordinating and Veterans' Service Committee and composed of representatives from the State Postwar Employment Committee and the members of the State Veterans' Service Committee, as designated under the Retraining and Reemployment Administration, and such other members as may be designated by the Governor of Virginia.

Similar coordinating committees are provided on the local level, to be known as Local Coordinating and Veterans' Service Committees and composed of representatives from the Citizens' Postwar Employment Committee and the designated members of the Local Veterans' Service Committee, and such other members as may be designated by the appointing authority of the Local Government.

Veterans' Benefits Provided by Laws of State of Virginia

1. Reemployment. — Chapter 363, Acts of Virginia Assembly, 1918, provides that no State, county or municipal officer or employee shall forfeit his title to office or position or vacate same by reason of engaging in the war service of the United States.

2. Recordation of discharge Certificate and Record of Service World War II.—Section 5214f, Virginia Code, provides for recordation free of charge in Circuit or Corporation Courts of discharge certificate of any veteran of any war in which the United States has been engaged.

Section 3392a, Virginia Code, provides for recordation by Clerks of the Circuit and Corporation Courts in "Induction and Discharge Record, World War II," of information relating to service in the Armed Forces of the United States of Virginia residents from their respective localities.

Advantage should be taken of this service as it provides a permanent legal record of the services rendered by the veteran and is available at all times and for all purposes. Application is made direct to the Clerk of the respective Circuit or Corporation Court in the locality.

3. Education of War Orphans.—Section 2672b, Virginia Code, provides for the education of children not under sixteen and not over twenty-one years of age of persons who entered the service of the United States from Virginia and who were killed in action or died from other causes in World War I between 6 April 1917 and 2 July 1921, and in World War II between 7 December 1941 and the date

Award Own "E" Pennant

Hq. Air Service Command, CBI.—Three hard-working members of an Air Service Command mobile machine shop unit in the depths of the Bengal plain, awarded their outfit the "Army and Navy 'E' Pennant" recently.

The "citation" was for maximum production, minimum absenteeism, and no strikes!

The pennant, modeled after the famous award flag, was lettered in Urdu script.

Those raising the flag were Pfc. Kurt Rahn of Far Rockaway, N. Y.; Cpl. Howard D. Merideth of Detroit, and the "Navys representative," Cpl. Ned McCall, who operates the river boat for the unit.

fixed by the United States government as the date of the termination of such war, while serving in the Armed Forces of the United States, and of those who were, or are, or may hereafter be totally and permanently disabled due to service during such periods whether or not the veteran be now living or dead. Applications should be made to Director of Civilian Rehabilitation, State Board of Education, Richmond (19), Virginia.

4. State Retirement System.—Section 2672 (6a), Virginia Code, provides that any person who is in the Armed Forces of the United States on 1 July 1942, shall have one hundred and fifty days from the time he reenters the service of the State in which to make application for membership so as to entitle him to receive prior service credit towards his retirement provided he reenters the service of the State within five years from 1 July 1942.

5. Abatement of Penalties and Interest on Real Estate, Personal Property, Income, or Capitation Tax During Period of Service.—Section 573al, Virginia Tax Code, provides for abatement of penalties and interest of taxes enumerated above for any year during or of any part of which a person was or is in the Armed Forces of the United States and requires payment only of the principal of such tax.

KANSAS

ANDREW F. SCHOEPFEL, GOVERNOR
BRIG. GEN. M. R. McLEAN,
State Director of Selective Service

The 1943 Legislature enacted a law by which honorably discharged Kansas veterans of World War II are eligible for certain rights, privileges and benefits extended by the statutes to veterans of previous wars. Prominent among these provisions is veteran preference in state and local civil service employment and retention.

Proposed legislation for the benefit of World War II Kansas veterans, scheduled for introduction in the 1945 Legislature, would set up a permanent office of veterans' affairs, including a director, an advisory committee, and district field representatives. This office would be charged with preparing plans for a comprehensive state veterans program.

Another proposed law would give honorably discharged veterans of this war full reemployment rights in returning to civil service positions in any department of the state government or political subdivision thereof.

Selective Service reemployment machinery has been set up in conformity with the national program, and is in operation. More than 250 reemployment committeemen have been appointed to serve the state's 126 Selective Service local boards. Civic organizations are showing commendable interest in the program. Veterans Service Committees have been set up in Wichita and Topeka, and are functioning under the guidance of the State Veterans Service Committee. Similar groups are anticipated for other populous regions in the state.

Present indications point to a Kansas veteran group of World War II numbering close to 200,000. Approximately five per cent of this number already have been returned to civilian life, but this comparatively small group has enabled the State to test its veterans assistance machinery and correct laws in preparation for the return in greater numbers.

Veterans in quest of new employment have at their disposal the well-decentralized facilities of the U. S. Employment Service, while re-employment rights under federal law are closely looked after by Selective Service.

War industries operating in the state have opened an industrial vista to farm-

mined Kansas, and a strong movement to promote post-war industries has been launched, with a view toward mastering the states prospective reemployment problem in a way which will advance the interests of both the veteran and war worker groups.

Meanwhile the states agricultural strength is steadily building up, offering useful and profitable careers to returning veterans.

Housing for Naval Personnel

Extension to naval officers of the right enjoyed by Army officers of occupying defense housing on a rental basis without forfeiture of rental allowance, voted by the House last week, is now before the Senate Appropriations Committee for consideration.

The amendment to the first supplemental appropriation bill was asked by the Navy Department, which told the House Appropriations Committee that the Comptroller General on 12 Sept. 1944 had held that officers above the rank of lieutenant in the Navy or captain in the Marine Corps are ineligible to occupy on a rental basis housing accommodations under the jurisdiction of the Defense Homes Corporation and that officers of these ranks occupying such accommodations are not entitled to payment of rental allowance.

A special provision in the 1945 Army Appropriation Act permits Army officers to occupy such housing on a rental basis.

The provision adopted by the House was that recommended by the committee and printed textually on page 453 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL last week.

Testifying in support of the amendment before the House committee, Rear Adm. E. G. Allen, Navy Department Budget Officer, stated:

"The Defense Homes Corporation has constructed and is operating family dwelling house projects throughout the United States, a large number of which have been occupied by Naval, Coast Guard and Marine Corps personnel and their dependents who would be affected by the decision.

"The decision would necessitate checkage of all rental allowances paid to the involved officers during the period of their occupancy, while, at the same time, there would be no basis for refund by the Defense Homes Corporation of any rent which has been paid. Furthermore, it would become necessary for these officers and their dependents to find quarters elsewhere, and in view of the widespread and acute housing shortage, such other quarters would not be available."

Admiral Allen pointed out that he visited Hunters Point recently, and observed "a couple of Quonset huts" for use of wives of returning officers, who under the present situation would lose rental allowance if they occupied the huts.

Mr. John B. Blandford, Jr., Administrator of the National Housing Agency, told the committee:

"There was an early agreement with the War Department and the Navy Department in a directive, signed by Mr. Patterson and Mr. Forrester, that we should not enter into a program to construct housing for those families, and should not turn over our supply of critical materials for that purpose, and they undertook in every way they could to discourage such a movement. However, actually it took place, for reasons we can all understand, and the families did go to where their husbands, brothers, and sweethearts were located, and they took up the existing housing supply to a considerable extent. They took early private priority housing. To that extent they were taken care of, but never adequately taken care of.

"In communities where the war pressure has eased off, and where we are able to relax occupancy regulations in either private or public housing we have given them first preference, and so they have been taken care of, but, perhaps, it would have been better if we had faced it head on in the beginning and programmed it and financed it, but that was not the decision that was made. We have frequently discussed that with committees of Congress."

Mobile kitchens of the British War Relief Society, a member agency of the Community War Fund, are now on the battlefields of France, serving our fighting forces. In addition to food and drink facilities, their equipment includes a library, radio set, phonograph and records, and sound film projectors.

Take a load off your mind. Use Preventive Maintenance instead of heavy maintenance.

Prisoner of War Information

The War Department has operating as a part of the Provost Marshal General's Office in Washington a Prisoner of War Information Center which receives reports of prisoners of war being held by the enemy whether they be members of the Army, Navy or civilians. In addition, the section provides next of kin of prisoners with any information they desire which is available regarding the camp the prisoner is located, his health and other matters.

The bureau knows in what German camps Americans are held, although the location of Japanese camps is presently unknown. When a prisoner is moved to another camp, the Bureau immediately notifies the next of kin.

Officials of the Provost Marshal General's Office say that through the Red Cross sufficient packages of provisions are sent to prisoners, under provisions of the Geneva Treaty to keep them alive if the enemy failed to provide any food at all.

An initial package containing clothing and toiletries, medicine, a sewing kit, a pipe and slippers is sent to all new prisoners by the Red Cross. From then on the prisoner gets a weekly food package plus a steady supply of tobacco and cigarettes.

Under a joint agreement, the food at prison camps is kept in storehouses with two locks. One key is kept by the senior prisoner and the other is kept by German guards.

Every effort is made to keep track of the prisoners of war by the War Department Information Section, and all data is collected from actual Red Cross reports, enemy radio broadcasts, letters from the prisoners, and other methods. This data is retained and all necessary data is furnished the next of kin in the event they request information.

To date, under terms of the Geneva prisoners of war convention, the United States has repatriated in all more than 3,000 disabled German prisoners against an approximately 300 Americans. It was pointed out that the exchanges are not made on a man to man basis, but rather on physical condition.

Commands NATS

Capt. John P. Whitney, USN, former Commanding Officer of the small aircraft carrier USS Kitkun Bay, which participated in the recent Battle of the Philippines, assumed command of the Naval Air Transport Service on 6 Dec. Capt. Donald F. Smith, USN, who has been Director of the Naval Air Transport Service since 6 Nov. 1943, has been assigned to sea duty.

Squadrons of the Naval Air Transport Service now fly more than 7,000,000 miles per month over 80,000 route miles within and without the United States. The Navy's air line delivers more than 7,000 tons of high priority cargo and mail per month, as well as more than 50,000 passengers. One of the most recent achievements of the NATS is the delivery of whole blood to combat areas for use in treating wounded men.

Win Literary Fellowships

Two Navy lieutenants on active duty are winners of literary fellowships for novels, according to an announcement made in New York. The award winners are Lt. E. Shippen Geer, of the Naval Radar and Calibration Unit at Palau, and Lt. (jg) Martin Dibner of the USS Richmond.

These are the first of 25 or more literary fellowships which will be granted in the next two years by Twentieth Century-Fox Films to men and women in the armed service or those honorably discharged. Each fellowship carries an award of \$1500, given in 12 monthly installments of \$100 each, plus two additional cash payments of \$150 each.

To win a Fellowship, a serviceman has to submit an outline of his novel or play, together with at least one chapter or one scene to indicate the author's quality of writing.

For details write The Fellowship Awards, Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

Admirals Urge Production

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., and Vice Adm. Thomas C. Kinkaid praised the job being done by American industry in recorded messages delivered to the National Association of Manufacturers Convention 6 Dec. All three urged continued production to meet urgent needs.

Admiral Nimitz, Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas, said that he would not disclose the need for battles which are yet to come. However, he said: "Some hint of the scope of it can be gained from this. We, or rather you, started out last year to build 80,000 landing craft. Many of our landing craft, as you know, are small. Small as they are, our fleet of landing craft today is approximately equal to the total tonnage of the U. S. Merchant Marine before the war, including our greatest ocean liners. This much has been needed in the battles we have already fought."

The Commander of the Third Fleet, Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., told the convention that in the future more armies will be engaged in offensives closer and closer to the heart of the Japanese empire if the stubborn Japanese empire is to be defeated. He told them that they could be proud of the performance of the officers and men who man the planes and ships they have provided for the Navy. He said: "Our American heritage has bred into them the same sort of good stuff that we expect and find in the ships and weapons industry is producing."

Vice Adm. Thomas C. Kinkaid, Commander Southwest Pacific Force and Commander, Seventh Fleet, told of the supplies required by the Seventh Fleet during the first thirty days of the Philippine operations.

Change Marine OCS Requirements

Changes in officer candidate requirements which Marine Corps officials expect to open the door for many worthy enlisted personnel were made by Marine Corps Headquarters this week. Rather than requiring two years, or four semesters of college work, the Marine Corps has changed its requirements to one year, or two semesters, and one year of service outside the United States; or two years of college as was formerly required.

Enlisted personnel over 19 and under 32 years of age who have met the one-year college requirement and completed one year of overseas service may apply for assignment to a training battalion at the Marine Corps OCS School at Quantico, Va., for observation and, if found qualified, appear before a Selection Board at the School for a recommendation to assignment at the Pre-Officer Candidates' School. Upon completion of this pre-training, the individual will be assigned to the Regular OCS, if found eligible.

Numbers of personnel to be transferred will not exceed one per cent per month of a unit's actual commissioned officer complement as of the last day of the preceding month. Noncommissioned officers holding organizational special warrants, who are recommended for assignment to the Marine Corps Schools at Quantico will be issued temporary warrants of equivalent rank in the special branch concerned prior to transfer to OCS.

1st Army AAA Gets 500 Planes

With the First U. S. Army in Germany—Antiaircraft gunners of the First U. S. Army are making the skies over Germany deadly for planes of the once-potent Luftwaffe.

Records show that since D-Day more than 500 German planes have crashed under fire from First Army antiaircraft artillery.

Effectiveness of antiaircraft defenses have made it possible for American forces to concentrate their air power on offensive sweeps, eliminating to a large extent defensive patrols against enemy planes.

Antiaircraft gunners proved their versatility in the bitter fighting on the beaches. Landing under heavy enemy fire, they fought their way to their positions, turning their guns against pillboxes, gun positions and troops.

Bearing a Burden

Ball and roller bearings are carrying the war to the enemy on trucks, tanks, tractors, trains, planes and ships. And bearings are just about number one when it comes to critical items used in the Army, Maintenance Division, Army Service Forces, reported this week.

Constant attention to the care and handling of bearings by all personnel concerned with operation and maintenance of mechanical equipment on which they are used is a vital factor in keeping the Army's mechanical equipment running smoothly and efficiently towards victory.

Three main points in the care and handling of bearings should be kept in mind at all times. First, keep bearings clean! Remember that sand or grit will score a bearing in short order—a few drops of moisture will rust it just as quickly. So keep bearings wrapped at all times when they are not in use, and when installing or removing them always place them on clean surfaces. The dry-cleaning solvents you use to clean them and the lubricants you use to keep them running smoothly must be clean too. For this reason it is important that containers be kept covered as much as possible to prevent dust and grit from settling and blowing into them. Hands, benches, rags, tools—everything that touches bearings—must be clean.

Second, keep bearings adjusted properly. This is especially important in operation of motor vehicles where removal of front wheels for lubrication is a frequent occurrence.

Lubrication is the third important maintenance service in the care of bearings. War Department Lubrication Orders for specific items of equipment should be followed so that the right lubricant in the right amount is always applied. Here, again, the cleanliness of lubricants must be emphasized and the practice of keeping lubricant containers covered whenever they are not actually in use must be stressed.

In connection with second, third and fourth echelon handling and reclamation of bearings, a new technical manual, TM 9-2856, "Maintenance of Ball and Roller Bearings," is now in the process of preparation for distribution in the near future. This manual gives special attention to inspection procedures in connection with determining whether bearings are serviceable or unserviceable. It would be well for personnel responsible for this phase of bearing maintenance, especially, to watch for the appearance of this manual, though, of course, everyone who handles bearings will find the manual of interest and help.

Jap Planes Improved

Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal said 6 Dec. that Japanese aircraft production has improved in both quality and quantity to the point that this country's technical advantage is now "very slender."

Stating that we will meet Japanese planes, particularly Army planes, in larger numbers than heretofore, Mr. Forrestal said: "The Japs have been bending every effort to increase aircraft production, and lastly, the Japanese airplanes are getting better. Whereas a year ago we had a big technical advantage, now it is very slender."

Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher, USN, recently pointed out that we have dealt Japanese naval aviation a body blow. However, Secretary Forrestal said: "Fighting Jap carriers and their Navy planes was one thing. Taking on the enemy land air force is another." Although we will continue to encounter strong Naval air opposition, the Secretary stated, we will run into the Jap army planes in increasing numbers from now on.

The Navy Secretary pointed out that the network of fields which the Japanese have recently constructed will greatly assist their flexibility of action and permit large combat forces to be used very quickly.

Although very recently we have been destroying their planes faster than they can build them, this has not been true since the beginning of the war, the Secretary said. Therefore, like ours, he pointed out, the Jap air force is larger than it ever has been. He concluded: "Their production is increasing."

Government Civilian Employment

The Civil Service Commission has issued the following announcement governing filling of government positions after cessation of hostilities:

The Civil Service Commission does not plan to return to the practice of holding open competitive examinations for appointments conferring classified civil-service status until some time after the cessation of hostilities in all of the major theaters. It is expected that the opening of positions to such competitive examinations will be gradual, with examinations being given in some occupational areas before they are given in others.

During the transition period in which the war-service regulations are still in effect and the gradual return to open competitive examinations for appointments conferring classified civil-service status has begun, it may be necessary to continue some war-service indefinite appointees in some positions even though most of the positions in the same classes and grades have been opened to such competitive examination. Such action may be necessary, for example, to avoid serious disruption of the liquidation program of an agency which is staffed largely by war-service appointees and which is shortly to go out of existence.

In returning to open competitive examinations for appointments conferring classified civil-service status, the Commission will limit competition to veterans in the categories of positions specified in the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, and in such other positions as the President may specify, so long as a sufficient number of veterans is available.

Hails War College Role

Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations and Commander in Chief of the U. S. Fleet, speaking at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., 5 Dec. on the 60th anniversary of the institution, emphasized the importance of the training conducted at the college and pointed out the achievements being made in present Pacific operations by graduates of the college.

"It is significant that every admiral and every vice admiral of the United States Navy today, with the exception of five," he said, "are War College graduates."

The Admiral pointed to the victories of Admirals Chester W. Nimitz, William F. Halsey, and Raymond A. Spruance, who graduated from the college.

Telling that twelve of the twenty-six graduates of the Command Class graduating were members of the Army, he stated that one of the important requirements of present day warfare is the successful conduct of joint operations.

Admiral King said: "Each service must come to understand the viewpoint and conditions confronting the other services, and all must develop the ability to coordinate their respective operations, as unity of effort or teamwork is vital to military success. Consequently, the study of joint operations and joint command relations is carried on at the War College."

Care of Dead in France

Funds to pay for the forced return of Brig. Gen. T. Bentley Mott, USA-Ret., from France to the United States and for his trip back to France to assume charge of American cemeteries in that country were voted by the House in the First Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1945.

It was pointed out by the American Battle Monuments Commission that General Mott, the officer in charge of the Commission's European office, was arrested by the German authorities in September, 1943, and after being held in detention camp, was repatriated to the United States in March, 1944. Four hundred dollars were appropriated to reimburse General Mott for this trip.

"Now the commission is faced with the emergent need of returning General Mott to his station in France," the commission told the House Appropriations Committee. "Due to the rapid progress of the war in Europe this has become possible, and as the cemeteries and memorials in France, hitherto under the supervision of the French government, are at this time, because of changed conditions, without effective guidance, it is essential that General Mott return to his post of duty at the earliest possible moment."

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Navy Rocket Production

The Navy will increase its production of rockets nearly 300 per cent within the next few months, Rear Adm. George F. Hussey, Jr., USN, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, announced 13 Dec.

The stepped-up tempo of the Pacific war, where every offensive must of necessity be an amphibious operation calling for thousands of rockets; the success of the Navy's latest airplane rocket; and, the fact that the Navy is now producing Navy-type rockets for all the Armed Forces are the reasons for this drastic upswing in production.

The Navy will concentrate on production of Navy-type rockets for all the services, while the Army will be responsible for manufacture of the solventless propellant charge. This inter-departmental cooperation will greatly facilitate and simplify the rocket production program. The Navy is also responsible for loading and testing.

The Navy put its rockets to their first real test in the amphibious operations of the Pacific war. Rocket-equipped landing craft spearheaded these invasions. By the time the European theater invasions began, these rocket craft had become a vital factor in landings on enemy-held beaches.

The 4.5-in. or beach rocket, with which the amphibious craft are equipped, carries the wallop of a 105 millimeter shell. The launcher used with this weapon is light and mobile and can be adjusted in elevation. It is merely a framework or slide similar to those used in the firing of Fourth of July rockets.

Holiday Furloughs

Availability of local transportation facilities in various parts of the country will largely govern the number of soldiers obtaining furloughs over the Christmas and New Year holidays, the War Department announced 14 Dec.

Under existing Army regulations, commanding officers in granting furloughs are charged with the responsibility of giving due regard to the availability of all types of commercial transportation for the volume of travel involved.

80,000 Men To Ground Forces

In order to provide, in part, qualified personnel where the need is greatest, 55,000 enlisted men from the Army Air Forces and 25,000 men from the Army Service Forces are being transferred to the Army Ground Forces, the War Department announced this week.

The men being transferred, the Department said, are those fully qualified physically for combat duty, whose places can be filled by others not so qualified.

It is expected that the transfer program will be completed not later than January, 1945. The majority of the men transferred from the AAF will be replaced by enlisted men of the Ground Forces who are not qualified for combat duty.

Men transferred will not lose grades or ratings.

Application For Reemployment

The President this week signed H.R. 5386, legislation which provides that personnel separated from the services shall have 90 days, instead of 40, in which to apply for reemployment by former employers. The 90 days will apply to the physically fit who may want a longer time after discharge for recuperation before going into business, and it provides that the 90 days for those who have been hospitalized for up to one year shall start on their release from treatment at a hospital.

Peacetime Defense Needs

The three needs of a peacetime military establishment were defined this week by Under Secretary of War Patterson as: compulsory military training, industrial capacity to furnish weapons, and military research and development. Speaking 11 Dec. in New York City before the dinner celebrating the 150th anniversary of the Ecole Polytechnique, Judge Patterson said:

"A nation must be strong both in trained men and in the ability to produce the most advanced weapons. Our planning for a peacetime military establishment must rest on three elements directed to a common purpose—first, universal military training; second, industrial resources capable of swift mo-

bilization to furnish the necessary weapons; third, scientific and engineering development and research serving military needs.

"France will be a nation of great power after the war and France will have an extremely vital part in keeping the peace. France is fortunate to have such institutions as the Ecole Polytechnique which in the years to come can make a notable contribution to world peace by training the men of France in science, by preparing them for the research necessary to keep weapons modern."

Determination of Line of Duty

New instructions have been issued by the War Department to assist commanders in determining whether injuries or diseases are line of duty or not.

Principal change in the new instructions is addition of a statement of policy to be followed in case of disabilities which are found after personnel have been discharged from one status to enter another, for example, in the case of officers who were former enlisted men.

The instructions, embodied in War Department Circular 458, supersede Circular No. 205 of 1944, and are controlling pending revision of AR 40-1025, "Records of Morbidity and Mortality," and AR 345-145, "Daily Sick Report."

Of service aggravated disability, the new instructions state:

(4) Any increase in disability during active service resulting from a condition that existed prior to active service will be presumed to have been service-aggravated, unless it can be proved otherwise on the basis of well-established medical principles. Medical or surgical treatment furnished during service for preexisting conditions does not of itself establish increase in disability; however, if such treatment was necessitated by increase in severity of preexisting conditions, then such disability will be considered as service-aggravated, unless the condition was improved by such treatment. Discovered healed residuals of a former injury or disease, without evidence of active pathology during service, will not be regarded as increase in disability. Similarly, mere recurrences of certain diseases within a short period after the patient's entrance into active service, such as epileptic seizures, seasonal asthma, recurrent dislocations, etc., do not establish increase in the degree of disability. Also, incapacitating defects due to certain diseases, such as neoplasms, most endocrine disturbances (except hyperthyroidism or diabetes mellitus), epilepsy, arteriosclerosis, and hypertrophic (degenerative) arthritis, commonly designated as osteoarthritis, and other chronic and degenerative diseases in which the onset is insidious and progress is slow, are of themselves not evidence of increased disability. Unless there was some pertinent local injury, or an abrupt and sudden pathological development during active service, such incapacitating defects may arise as a natural consequence of preexisting conditions, and not incident to or aggravated by service. On the other hand, advancement of such conditions as peptic ulcer, rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes mellitus, active pulmonary tuberculosis, and bronchial asthma (not established as seasonal) can be expected to have been caused by exertion, exposure, or other adverse influence of the military service. Acute infections such as pneumonia, active rheumatic fever (even though recurrent), acute pleurisy, acute ear disease, and sudden developments, as hemoptysis, lung collapse, perforating ulcer, decompensating heart disease, coronary occlusion or thrombosis, cerebral hemorrhage, occurring while in service will be regarded as service incurred or service aggravated, unless it can be clearly and unmistakably shown that there was no increase in severity during active service. (See (5) below, on psychiatric cases; also paragraph 3d on the manner of recording.)

(a) Change of Army status.—In the event of a commissioned officer, hospitalized for a disease or injury that has been incurred in line of duty while in an enlisted status (prior to commission), the line of duty as a commissioned officer will be "No. EPTS," provided the condition for which the officer is being hospitalized was not aggravated by his or her commissioned service. In such instances, the line of duty of the disease or injury will be recorded "LD: Yes, as an enlisted man (or woman)"; "LD: No, EPTS, as a commissioned officer." In case of aggravation, the entry will be "LD: Yes," for both tours of service.

(b) The same determination of the line of duty will be followed in analogous cases resulting from change in Army status, such as an enlisted man or woman becoming a warrant officer, or a warrant officer becoming a commissioned officer, or vice versa.

Chief of Staff Inspects

General Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, spent Wednesday and Thursday, December 13 and 14, in making a surprise personal inspection of three of the Army's large Replacement Training Centers.

He visited, by air, in rapid succession,

Ft. McClellan, Ala.; Camp Wheeler, Ga.; and Camp Croft, S. C. The inspections by the Chief of Staff were in the nature of check-up on innovations in scheduled training resulting from experiences in active theaters of war. Ten days ago he paid a similar visit to Ft. Bragg, and inspected divisions and glider troops in training at Camp Mackall, Camp Butler, and the Laurinburg-Maxton air base.

During his recent trip to the European front, General Marshall obtained renewed evidence of the value of the U. S. Army's system of immediate and full replacement of battle casualties. On his return he again emphasized to the training and personnel divisions of the General Staff, the paramount importance of trained replacements in sustaining the offensive power of our ground divisions and air squadrons. The present trip was in the nature of a check-up on instructions then issued.

The three training centers visited have, at present, a training population of 58,000 soldiers and graduate approximately 3,200 infantry replacements every week.

Reports on Naval Establishment

Filing a 230-page report with the House this week on its observations of the wartime activities of the Naval Establishment, the House Naval Affairs Committee predicted that the pre-war plan of predetermining the mobilization billets of Reserve officers and enlisted men will be abandoned after the present war in favor of keeping in available pools the individuals with required skills, experience and training.

The plan to have certain units go aboard certain ships and stations and man them could not be used in the face of the tremendous expansion, the committee said. "Instead, it was necessary to spread the Regular Officers of the Navy and the Reserves who had any appreciable training extremely thin, and make them in fact the nucleus which would train the 3,000,000 citizens who would man the Navy," the report pointed out.

Tribute was paid to the punch card classification instituted by the Bureau of Navy Personnel. The committee said: "This system has enabled the Navy quickly to lay its hands on almost any desired combination of special qualifications if any officer in the Navy has them. A recent request from an operating theatre for an officer who must be of blonde complexion, who could speak both French and German, who was an aviator and who had had some experience as a teacher, will serve as an example. The request was filled."

Navy training schools reached a peak of over 300, with a capacity of 425,000 enlisted men, the committee stated, revealing that as the load diminishes in the future, it is the Navy's plan to withdraw first from the contract schools, maintaining the advanced schools at naval training stations as the last to be reduced.

Retired Officers' Civil Pay

The Comptroller General has held (decision B-45691) that the Army of the United States Officers appointed under the act of 22 Sept. 1941, who are given retirement pay for disability come under the provisions of the Economy Act of 30 June 1932, which limits total compensation from retirement pay and federal civilian pay to \$3,000.

The Comptroller stated:

"The limitation of \$3,000 per annum, and exceptions thereto, prescribed by section 212 of the act of 30 June 1932, as amended, on the combined rate of retired pay and civilian compensation that may be paid to a person who receives retired pay for or on account of services as a commissioned officer in any of the services mentioned in title 37, U. S. Code, are applicable to any retired officer receiving such retired pay, without regard to the particular statute pursuant to which the officer served on active duty or was retired from active service, including officers of the Army of the United States receiving retirement pay pursuant to section 5 of the act of 3 April 1939."

Gen. Stilwell Visits Benning

General Joseph W. Stilwell, USA, former commanding general of the China-Burma-India Theater, was a recent visitor at Ft. Benning, Ga., where at one time he served as assistant commandant of The Infantry School and chief of the Tactical Section.

Navy Limited Service

Changes in the policy of retaining enlisted personnel disabled in line of duty, recently made by the Navy Department, may result in the discharge of many personnel now on limited service. It will also result in a change of retaining personnel disabled from 2000 per month to roughly 400. Reexamination has been ordered for all enlisted limited service personnel now on duty to determine their disposition.

Under the new policy only personnel not physically qualified to perform all the duties of their rating because of disabilities resulting from wounds received or disease incurred in combat areas will be retained on limited duty. In addition, the individual's service must be desired and his disability must be of such a nature as not to interfere with his performing useful duty. No personnel will be retained whose active service is likely to aggravate his disability.

It was emphasized jointly by the Bureau of Naval Personnel and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery that individuals retained under the new policy will have some promotional advantages as they had prior to being placed on limited duty. When the limited personnel are unable to carry on their limited service duty, or when their services are no longer required by the Navy, they will be taken before a Board of Medical Survey for a report and recommendation as to disposition.

Upon reexamination, personnel now in limited service will be either discharged or placed back on regular duty.

Distinguished Unit Citations

The War Department this week announced the award of Distinguished Unit Citations to 21 Army units.

The following received the citation for extraordinary heroism and outstanding performance of duty in the initial assault on the coast of France, 6 June, 1944: 307th Airborne Med. Co., 82nd Airborne Div.

82nd Airborne Sig. Co.
Hq. and Hq. By., 80th Airborne Antiaircraft Bn.
By. A, 80th Airborne Antiaircraft Bn.
By. B, 80th Airborne Antiaircraft Bn.
By. C, 80th Airborne Antiaircraft Bn.
Co. A, 307th Airborne Eng. Bn.
Co. B, 307th Airborne Eng. Bn.
319th Glider Fd. Arty. Bn.
320th Glider Fd. Arty. Bn.
Hq. and Hq. By., Division Arty., 82nd Airborne Div.

Others receiving the award for exploits in various operations were:

7th Reconnaissance Troop, Kwajalein.
First Bn., 168th Inf. Reg., Italy.
Second Bn., 47th Inf. Reg., Cherbourg.
Co. F, 145th Inf. Reg., Solomon Islands.
Third Bn., 22nd Inf. Reg., France.
Third Bn., 30th Inf. Reg., Italy.
Co. I, 30th Inf. Reg., Italy.
Co. C, 337th Inf. Reg., Italy.
Co. G, 339th Inf. Reg., Italy.
Second Bn., 314th Inf., France.

Navy Eligibles For Army Badge

Eligibility for the Distinguished Unit Badge (Army) for Naval personnel has been extended to include all officers and enlisted personnel attached to and serving with the Staff of Commander Submarines, Asiatic Fleet. They must have participated in Philippine operations during the period of 26 to 31 Dec. 1941.

In addition, the officers and crews attached to and serving on board the following vessels during that period are eligible for the Army Badge: Permit, Pickerel, Pike, Porpoise, S-37, S-38, S-39, S-40, S-41, Salmon, Saury, Sculpin, Seal, Seewolf, Skipjack, Stingray, Sturgeon, Swordfish and Tarpon.

All personnel falling in the above categories may apply to the Chief of Naval Personnel for the Badge. Applications must be routed through official channels.

Coast Guard Battles in Arctic

A small Naval task force of four Coast Guard cutters smashed through bleak, ice-packed waters only a few hundred miles from the North Pole to break up a determined Nazi effort to establish fortified bases on the northeast coast of Greenland, capturing 60 Nazis, sinking one armed trawler, capturing another, taking and destroying a mined German radio station and fighting off a twin-motored bomber attack.

Naval Aeronautics

Guided missiles which may be controlled from their parent aircraft give promise of "profoundly affecting tactical employment of naval aircraft in the not too distant future," Rear Adm. D. C. Ramsey, USN, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, forecast in a report on naval aviation submitted this week to the special Naval Affairs Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives.

Electronic weapons of all sorts, he said, have played a decisive part in the prosecution of the war, and the application of new and improved devices is expected to increase still further our future margin of superiority over the enemy.

"In the field of radar," he said, "many devices still held secret for military purposes have been engineered, produced and made available to training activities and to the fleet for operational use."

"Most spectacular of all," Admiral Ramsey reported, "have been the numerous adaptations of radar and other electronic devices to aircraft use. Among the most outstanding of these is the advent of the night fighter, which is responsible for the early interception of enemy night attacks. Improved aircraft communications, utilizing frequency ranges hitherto employed only experimentally, have been incorporated in fleet aircraft and have proved their reliability and effectiveness while maintaining a higher degree of communication security. Radio altimeters, direction finders, and electronic rescue aids are only a few of the many devices which enable the naval aviator to search out and to attack the enemy under adverse conditions and to insure the pilot's return to participate in future actions."

Excerpts from Admiral Ramsey's report follow:

Engineering Advances

"The performance values of all classes of aircraft have been raised and improved armor and armament, self-sealing fuel cells, engines of greater power and reliability, electronic devices and other equipment were added to improve vastly the ability of each type to carry out its designated mission.

"During the past four years, the top speeds of fighter aircraft in operation with the fleet have been increased by approximately 100 mph, ranges have been nearly doubled and armament has more than tripled in effectiveness. Experimental fighter airplanes now being developed range from light high performance interceptors to multi-engine night fighters armed with both cannon and machine guns. They include unconventional arrangements of advanced design such as the employment of jet propulsion. It is anticipated that in the near future the top speeds of fighter aircraft in service will approach the sonic range, and be accompanied by further marked increases in rates of climb and service ceilings.

"The SB2C 'Helldiver,' which in 1944 replaced the veteran SBD 'Dauntless' on the Navy's carriers, delivers twice the bomb load of the 'Dauntless' to much greater ranges and at higher speeds. A vigorous experimental program is underway to produce dive bombers which will carry still greater loads of bombs for increased distances at even higher speeds.

"The first production TBY 'Sea Wolf,' an improved performance torpedo bomber, was flown in August 1944. Additional experimental torpedo-carrying aircraft are under active development and are expected to produce increased loads over greater distances with outstandingly increased speeds and rates of climb.

"Experimental patrol planes, now being developed, include multi-engine patrol planes which will carry increased loads at nearly twice the speed of the present day patrol boats.

"In addition to small and medium weight transport and utility aircraft, the experimental program includes a large, multi-engine, long range land-based transport with supercharged cabin for high speed, high altitude cruising, and a cargo version of the 'Mara' flying boat, which is to be one of the world's most efficient aircraft from the standpoint of cost per ton-mile of cargo carried.

"During the past four years the ZNP-K airship has been developed from a single prototype to an effective weapon of war carrying many special devices developed since the airship was designed. A new type of airship has been designed and built which carries twice the bomb load of the K airships over a much greater range. Captive balloons have been developed for various purposes. The Bureau of Aeronautics also pioneered in the development of new types of portable hydrogen generators and helium repurifying plants to facilitate carrying out the Navy's expand-

Christmas Greetings to the Services

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is happily different. Nearly all our ground forces are arrayed in massed strength in every corner of the world—not as green recruits thrown hastily into a last-ditch defense, but as a well-trained, highly skilled, mighty combat Army dedicated to the destruction of hostile forces, the liberation of conquered nations, and the establishment of lasting peace.

"The cost of victory is never small, and we have had to pay a fair price so far. It is the lot of the ground soldier, and particularly of the Infantryman, to come to closest grips with the enemy, and both our enemies—strong, cunning, and resourceful—have clearly shown their intention not to yield without having first exacted all toll possible of our men.

"In the campaigns of the last three years, many of our ground soldiers, including General McNair, our great former commander, have given their lives in battle.

"For them, there can never be another Christmas. For those of us who must carry on the fight for which they gave so much, no Christmas can be truly merry until we have finished the job they started.

"I know that you American ground soldiers will finish that job, and finish it well. I have seen you grow old and wise in the ways of war, outsmarting our enemies, winning the admiration of your allies and the everlasting respect of your fellow countrymen. You deserve a fine Christmas. To those of you who are still waiting your turn to meet the enemy and hasten our victory, and to those of you who have already achieved so many great triumphs, I extend my sincerest congratulations and wish you the best Christmas a soldier can have."

Lt. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, USMC, Commandant of the Marine Corps—It is with great pleasure that I am again privileged to extend through the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL my best wishes of the Christmas season to the personnel of the United States Marine Corps and all other members of the armed services.

Vice Admiral R. R. Waesche, USCG, Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard—Once again it is a privilege to send my most cordial greetings and best wishes for the Christmas Season and the New Year to the men and women in Service. In fields of action all over the world, your activities have been marked by courage, devotion, sacrifice, and achievement.

Let us look forward to the years ahead when "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men" will mean more than a Christmas message.

ed airship program.

"Forth-coming designs, using superhydrodynamic dual-rotation propellers, are expected to point the way to new heights in aircraft performance. The field of jet propulsion and other related sources of power is being fully explored.

Aviation Shore Establishment

"During 1940 the Bureau of Aeronautics sponsored projects for the construction and outfitting of nine new aviation facilities, which eight were Naval Air Stations; during 1941, 24 new aviation facilities, including 14 Naval Air Stations; during 1942, 46 new facilities including 29 Naval Air Stations, six of which were for lighter-than-air bases, six in Pacific Islands and 20 for support of training programs; during 1943, 57 facilities, including 21 Naval Air Stations, seven lighter-than-air, and 10 training stations; during 1944, 26 new facilities, including three Naval Air Stations. In addition, general expansion was carried out on many of the existing aviation shore establishments. The above projects expanded the Naval Aviation Shore Establishment to more than 230 facilities for the training, support and maintenance of the Fleet and Sea Frontier Forces exclusive of those in advanced areas.

Air Intelligence

"Joint organizations have been set up with the Army for the examination of captured enemy airfields. In the various combat theaters, ACI Officers work to insure Army-Navy cooperation by serving as liaison officers with Army commands. Through the Technical Air Intelligence organization complete details of enemy plane characteristics, performance, armor and armament are made available to all commands. An examining center for such material is maintained at NAS Anacostia.

"Japanese anti-aircraft fire has become an increasingly important problem as the war has progressed, and approximately 35 officers have received training in Flak Analysis and are assigned to billets in which analysis of enemy AA fire is of importance. Air Intelligence Officers are now assigned to all squadrons, Groups, Wings, Carriers, Carrier Divisions, Task Group and Task Force Staffs and higher commands. Additional officers are continually being selected and trained to meet the still expanding requirements.

Naval Aviation Personnel

"To keep pace with the material expansion of naval aviation, greatly increased numbers of pilots, ground crews, administrative officers, and civilian personnel were necessary to man the aeronautical establishment. At the end of August of this year there were available 47,276 pilots in the Navy and Marine Corps, or more than seven times the number in service at the time of Pearl Harbor. As of 1 October 1944, 24,336 ground officers were on duty in the aeronautical organization and 223,356 enlisted men held ratings as petty officers in the aviation branch. In addition, many thousands of enlisted personnel other than aviation rates were on duty at naval air stations and bases and on aircraft carriers and tenders. On 1 October 1944 the aeronautical organization included 2,293 officers and 16,546 enlisted personnel of the Women's

Reserve, who have released large numbers of male officers and men for active sea and combat duty. At the same time the number of civilian personnel in the aeronautical organization, which stood at 5,537 in 1940, grew to 100,153 as of 1 October 1944.

Marine Corps Aviation

"Prior to the Guadalcanal Campaign, Marine Aviation units served almost exclusively as garrison air forces protecting island outposts (Wake, Palmyra, Johnston Island, etc.). At Guadalcanal, Marine Corps aviation was engaged in a peculiar type of offensive defense, in that they were mostly defending our rather tenuous hold on Guadalcanal, through contacts with Japanese aircraft and shipping, as well as furnishing support to the ground troops. The last major Japanese air attacks against Guadalcanal were turned back in the Spring of 1943. The opening of the New Georgia Campaign marked the beginning of Marine Corps aviation's real offense, and it has been on the offensive ever since. Only at New Georgia and Bougainville was Marine Corps aviation in a position to support an amphibious operation from the very beginning. In all the other operations, the landings were so far from the nearest base that Marine Corps aviation units had to wait for the completion of an airstrip or the reconstruction of a captured one before they could fly in and commence operations. This problem is being solved by the assignment of Marine Corps Aviation Squadrons to carriers for the purpose of supporting amphibious landings."

Furloughs From Overseas

An extension of the War Department policy of granting non-emergency leaves and furloughs to men in certain overseas theaters now includes the European theater, where contingents of men from the First and Third Armies have been arriving at a replacement center, this prior to leaving for 30-day furloughs in the United States.

More than 1,300 from these two Armies have been selected, each having been wounded twice, holding two combat decorations, or a combination of both.

Under the extended policy personnel returned on emergency furloughs are distinct from those returned under the rotation plan but will be included in quotas for overseas theaters under rotation policies and will not increase the number of men returned to this country.

The plan, as first announced by the War Department last May, authorized theater commanders in all but the Central Pacific and European theaters to grant such furloughs within the rotation quotas for their theaters. The present extension permits furloughs for troops which have been for months in combat with few rest periods, most of which were of necessity spent in close proximity to the actual line of combat.

The granting of this inclusion of the European area reflects the easing of restricted transportation facilities, at all times a prime factor in the problem of carrying out the rotation plan or any other form of relief of troops.

Under the plan, as announced by the War Department at its inception, personnel granted these non-emergency leaves and furloughs will not serve in the United States upon their return there, but will be returned to their overseas assignments. Those returned under the rotation system are not ordered overseas again until they have performed duty in the United States. The non-emergency leave plan applies to both officer and enlisted personnel.

Army-Navy Research
(Continued from First Page)

Jewett included the following:

"The Board shall consist of its Executive Committee and, in addition, of such Chiefs of Services or Divisions of the War Department and of such Chiefs of Bureaus and Offices of the Navy Department as the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Navy, respectively, may designate for appointment by the President of the National Academy of Sciences; and of such civilian scientists, engineers and industrialists as may be appointed by the President of the National Academy of Sciences acting with the advice of the Chairman of the National Research Council and the Council of the National Academy of Sciences. The civilian members shall be kept as nearly equal in number as practicable to the number of Army and Navy officers on the Board. One of the civilian members shall be the Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. The total membership of the Board shall not exceed forty.

"It shall be the duty of the Board to formulate programs of scientific research and development relative to problems of national security, to direct and conduct the scientific study of such problems and to advise the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Navy on the applications of science to national security. Science is here broadly interpreted to include the employment of scientific method of analysis, experiments and tests in any branch of science or technology, including engineering, medicine, psychology and biology. The Board shall, in no way, relieve the Army or Navy or other governmental agencies of their responsibility for, or authority over, research and development work conducted under their legal cognizance.

"The Board shall make use of existing laboratories and facilities, where practicable. The Board shall not operate laboratories under its own auspices.

"Funds for the Board shall be provided as separate items to be included in the annual War Department and Navy Department appropriation bills. The amounts of the separate items shall be furnished the War and Navy Departments as requirements estimated by the Board. Initial or supplementary funds may be provided for the Board through contract or otherwise with federal agencies."

Strategic Air Force

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ability of B-29 bases being established in the Aleutians, Army Air Force spokesmen pointed out that the intention has always been to place them at any point within reach of targets against which their use is justified.

The 13th Air Force, commanded by Maj. Gen. St. Clair Streett, and the 11th Air Force, commanded by Maj. Gen. Davenport Johnson, report the following activities from the beginning of the war through 31 Oct.:

	11th AF	13th AF
Sorties	6,573	56,446
Bomb Tonnage	3,800	30,294
Losses:		
Aerial Combat	35	236
Total on Combat Mission	69	448
Claims in Aerial Combat	79	1,013
Box Score	2.3	4.3
Enemy Shipping by Tonnage:		
Sunk	80,000	160,000
Probably Sunk	33,000	105,000
Damaged	105,000	400,000

The 13th and 5th Air Forces cooperated directly with General Douglas MacArthur's ground forces in the Leyte landing operation. The operations of the 11th Air Force against the Kuriles have been accomplished in an area which affords only 60 to 90 days each year suitable for operations.

After-Action Reports

Commanding officers of naval units are no longer required to submit along with their reports of action the executive officer's action report, the Secretary of the Navy recently directed.